

THE SUNDAY TIMES

NEWS DIGEST

2 SEPTEMBER 1971

Elis shoot down Libyan plane

Troops shot down one of two Suchoi-7 reconnaissance planes from the northern sector of the Suez Canal. A Jerusalem army communiqué said this would be the first such incident since the American-sponsored ceasefire in 13 months ago.

Lelec flies to Cairo

DOUGLAS-HOME, Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary, flew to Cairo today to discuss the 1956 Suez crisis with President Sadat. The visit is part of a Conservative initiative for an official withdrawal of Israeli forces, taking any new proposals in view of the UN discussion.

East incidents

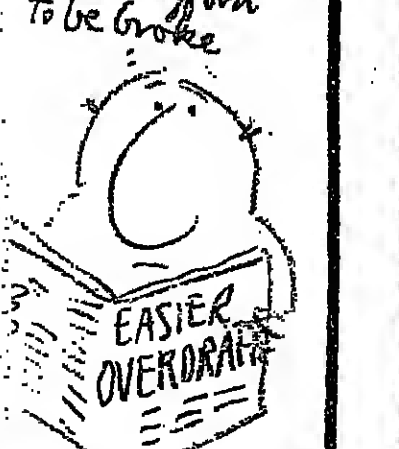
In Belfast's Ardoyne district, a stone-throwing crowd of several hundred people gathered in the street area just before the IRA's headquarters. Towards the end of the night, there were bursts of automatic gunfire.

One of the double-barrelled shotguns in a warehouse at the Dublin docks was recovered early yesterday. A newly-formed mobile police unit, but three armed men were members of the IRA. They escaped a police dragnet during the night.

1-18 crashes

MANAGED Luna-18, Russia's first cosmonaut since three cosmonauts in June on the returning Soyuz-4, on to the moon's surface yesterday. On September 2 it went into orbit. Tuesday, the official name gave the location as "an area in the Sea of Fertility" and difficult topographical conditions.

—Agencies



girl attacked

DRABZYK, the 21-year-old Playmate girl in the news last week, was found unconscious in a railway early yesterday after being hit by a car. She was taken to hospital where she had spent her night. She was later under sedation but not in hospital.

n secrets charge

Curry Park were remanded in Bow Street court, London, yesterday with offences under the Official Secrets Act. Constable 29, was charged with a note and, Constable 26, with obtaining an article, both of which were directly or indirectly used.

votes pledge

President Thien, in the opening of the Presidential election campaign, is the only candidate, said last night, who would not be asked to fill in the ballot papers cast by protesting voters. —Reuter

ngeli dies

ANGELI, 39, was found dead in a room at the Hilton Hotel in London yesterday. She had been treated for stomach and liver ailments. The cause of death is not yet known. —Bulgarian agencies

eral MPs—warning

BARDOE, Liberal MP for North Devon, in a New Outlook magazine, said that the Liberals will not be able to win within ten years unless they adopt a far more exciting approach.

tion chief dies

AM HUTCHISON, chairman of the union side of the Joint Council of Shipbuilders, and a member of the Scottish General Council, died of a heart attack at Paisley hospital, aged 48. He was a low.

CH OF PROGRESS

Half a million passengers will soon be travelling on the new British Rail question-plan future services. Said: "Passengers are asked to fill in a form if possible because it will be read by an optical scanning machine."

Mr Krushchev is dead

NIKITA KRUSHCHEV, who ruled the Soviet Union almost single-handed from the death of Stalin in 1953 to his final disgrace in 1964, died of a heart attack in the Kremlin yesterday. He was 77.

A popular figure in the West for his earthiness and outgoing personality, he was not always so well loved at home. First reports said that he was likely to be given a "second-class" funeral and to be buried not in the walls of the Kremlin, but in Novodevichy Cemetery, the resting place of fallen heroes of the Soviet Union. The funeral is expected to be tomorrow.

The chubby, ebullient Krushchev was named Secretary

of the Soviet Union's Communist Party in 1953 and added the Premiership to his powers in 1958. He was banished in 1964, without even being named in official criticism, for his part in "hare-brained scheming" and violation of the principles of collective rule.

Krushchev had been living quietly in retirement in a country house on the outskirts of Moscow for the past seven years and had been reported as being unwell over the past year. He last appeared in public at election time in June this year.

Sources close to the family said that he had suffered three heart attacks, and that he died at around mid-day yesterday in



a hospital in the Kremlin to which he had been taken earlier in the week. His wife, Nina Petrovna, and daughter Rada were with him when he died.

Krushchev was regarded in the West as the supreme political gambler. Few statesmen in this century enjoyed the limelight so much—and even fewer were in-

involved in as much political controversy. In international affairs he preached peaceful co-existence, but his policies were often regarded as dangerous brinksmanship.

In 1956 he ordered Soviet tanks into Budapest. He supplied Soviet missiles to Cuba in 1962 and accused Mao Tse-tung of "treachery, savage vengeance and deceit." But he also signed the 1963 nuclear test ban treaty with the West; curbed the power of the Soviet Union's secret police and put more consumer goods within the reach of the Soviet family man.

The news of his death trickled out of Moscow slowly and many world leaders reserved comment

until it had been officially confirmed. But Senator Edward Kennedy, brother of the late President Kennedy, Krushchev's greatest political adversary, said in London that he was "sorrowed" at the news.

"During the fateful days of the Cuban missile crisis, when the world stood on the brink of a nuclear holocaust, Premier Krushchev wisely chose to put the cause of peace and the fate of mankind above national interest," he said. "That decision stands as his hallmark on the international scene. I join with the Soviet people in extending understanding and sympathy to Mrs Krushchev and her family."

The farmer's boy, page 3

Famine children 'robbed of rations'

By Saeed Naqvi, New Delhi

A TEAM of specialists in nutrition, appointed by the Indian Government to examine malnutrition among refugee children from East Bengal, has told the Cabinet here, in a secret report, that the Indian authorities might be held guilty of infanticide if immediate remedial measures were not devised to tackle the problem. The study team—Dr V. Ramalingaswami, director of the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences, and Dr B. N. Tandon, nutrition expert at the Institute, said that an estimated 100,000 infants and pre-school children may die in the next few months unless relief is rushed in on an emergency basis and scrupulously distributed.

The Indian team, which based its conclusions on a detailed study of 800 young children in 13 camps throughout West Bengal, diagnosed the major nutritional problem "protein-calorie malnutrition," leaving children prone to cholera, gastroenteritis, smallpox, chicken pox, measles and conjunctivitis.

More than 50 per cent of the cases studied fell into either moderate or severe degrees of this category, the report says.

It is estimated that two million children below the age of eight, about 500,000 below the age of five, and 500,000 lactating mothers are now suffering from serious malnutrition.

Every occupant of the refugee camps above the age of eight is expected to get a daily ration of 400 gms of rice, 100 gms of pulses and 300 gms of vegetables, mostly potato and onion; children below eight get half the quantity.

But the team makes the alarming observation that, in many camps, refugees and their children are not getting the full rations. This, by implication, means either that there is total mismanagement or that rations are finding their way on to the black market.

Another observation made by the team is that children and mothers remained severely undernourished because "adult males in the refugee homes ate considerably more than their share of the rations and were in relatively better health."

The Government has accepted the report's recommendations by asking all voluntary and other agencies to co-ordinate their efforts under the umbrella of the Indian Red Cross and help implement a \$21 million emergency rescue project.



Behind every famous man... Mrs Jackson at Gatwick yesterday with her newly knighted husband

The 'people's prisoner' comes home a knight

By Ann Robinson

STILL unaccustomed to the sights and sounds of every-day life, Geoffrey Jackson, Britain's kidnapped ambassador, blinked and smiled as he came out of the aircraft into bright sunshine at Gatwick yesterday. After eight months as a "people's prisoner" of Uruguay's Tupamaros guerrillas, he was free and home again.

He was given a truly royal welcome. As the Hawker Siddeley executive jet came to a stop and the engines died, the Queen's representative, Lord Hamilton and the Foreign Secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, went to greet him. A few minutes later it was disclosed that he had been given a knighthood—Knight Commander of the Order of St Michael and St George. The Order, founded in 1818, is for high diplomatic services abroad.

Mr Jackson, in navy blazer and cavalry twill, walked with his wife, Evelyn, and his son, Anthony, to a battery of microphones. "This is your greatest day," Sir Alec Douglas-Home told Mr Jackson, "and I don't want to intrude upon it, except to say that everyone in this country knows the name of Jackson and everyone is delighted that you are back in Britain, freed after your great ordeal."

Mr Jackson said he came back with apologies and thanks: "A lot

of people have been given a lot of trouble, you have been kept waiting, and I look like the original shaggy dog—like an old English Sheepdog I must go away now and get my hair cut."

"Only platitudes seem to fit, platitudes that are literally dreams come true, on a wonderful day like this, after a period of time as an ambassador when sometimes I felt a bit more extraordinary than plenipotentiary."

He looked pale and slightly drawn after his ordeal. "I am very tired," he said. He thanked the Press for the kindness and compassion shown to his wife. He repeated his message in Spanish and French and then, with his family he was driven away for a rest in the country.

Tim Brown reports from Madrid: Mr Jackson was reunited with his family in Madrid when his Iberia Airlines flight 998 arrived two hours late from South America. "I don't really care how late the plane is so long as my husband arrives safely," Mrs Jackson said. She had flown from Stansted with her son and daughter-in-law, Valerie, in the morning.

She waited in the Hawker Siddeley jet as the Spanish DCS touched down. From the pilot's

cabin she watched the 80 passengers disembark, but did not see her husband, who was last to leave the out-of-view first-class section in the front of the plane. He squeezed into a tiny mini-van which raged him to the reunion with his wife he had not expected until he reached England.

Only five minutes before his plane had touched down at Madrid he had no idea his wife was waiting for him. A radio message was flashed through to the pilot, Captain Teodosio Pombo, 37, the only man allowed to speak to Mr Jackson during the flight. "I left the flight deck and went back to Mr Jackson's seat in the first-class compartment to break the news," said Captain Pombo. "He was very emotional. He broke down and wept. During the flight we conversed in Spanish. Mr Jackson was obviously still very tired. He did not, of course, want to speak about his months of captivity. Nor did I want to raise the subject."

Air hostess Amelia Callejon, 21, who looked after Mr Jackson, said: "He was such a kind man. He wanted so little on the journey. Just a few cups of tea and sandwiches. I offered him drinks, but he refused. He was very interested to read the British newspaper reports about his release. Then he would sleep fitfully."

Baccarat at Harrods

Button-up coat in pure new wool. Gleaming leather edging and belt gently emphasise the line. Collar and cuffs are lustrous chappel. In brown or black. Sizes 10-16. From Baccarat, in the Model Designer Room, First Floor. £69-50

Autumn Fashion Shows
Saturday September 25th 11 a.m. & 2.30 p.m.
Monday September 27th 2.30 p.m.
Tuesday September 28th 11 a.m. & 2.30 p.m.
Wednesday September 29th 2.30 p.m.
Thursday September 30th 11 a.m. & 2.30 p.m.
Friday October 1st 2.30 p.m.
Saturday October 2nd 11 a.m. & 2.30 p.m.
(Also Late Evening Show: Wednesday September 29th 5.45 p.m.)
No tickets required, Theatre, Third Floor

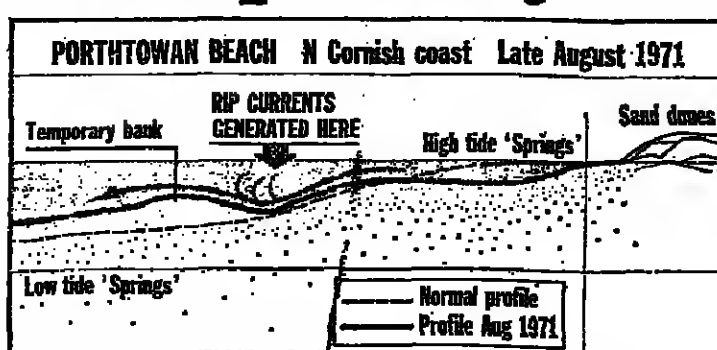


Rip tides sweep away bathers

THE NUMBER of swimmers drowned from West Country beaches this summer is up by 50 per cent on last year. The number of rescues made by lifesavers has doubled and formerly safe bathing areas have become dangerous. The reason, say the lifesavers, lies beneath the surface in the movements of the sands. These have set up powerful "rip" currents which literally rip the swimmer's legs from under him when he is standing in his depth. Not since the 1930s have they been so powerful.

Each year thousands of tons of sand are brought in with the surf on to the beaches of Devon and Cornwall. The sand is deposited on top of the stable beach sandbank but by the eroding process of the spring tides, gullies are formed (see diagram).

The larger the amount of sand brought in, the greater the eventual depth of the gullies, or "vells" as they are called locally. The deeper the vells the more powerful the rip current set up in it.



The sand has been brought in and eroded away like this since Neolithic times, but this year has been one of the most dramatic. Some beaches have had up to eight feet of sand piled on them and the resulting rip currents have produced the main source of danger to swimmers.

The lifesavers' records from the north coast of Devon and Cornwall are grim: Porttowan: 50 rescues, more than the total for the last 15 years. Perranporth: 80 rescues, double last year's total.

Bude: 40 rescues, double last year's total.

North Devon (Woolacombe): 40 rescues, double last year's total. Tony Blackman, chairman of the Cornwall region of the Surf Life-saving Association (there are 50 branches in the West Country and South Wales), says that once caught in a rip current it can be impossible to swim against it.

Your only chance is to swim across it and hope that you can attract the attention of a lifesaver from the beach. It is possible, however, to recog-

nise the areas where the rip tide currents are flowing. The surf line will be broken and there will only be small waves—or none at all if the rip current is really strong.

On the south coastline there is another theory for the formation of the currents. Heavy rains on Dartmoor during the summer have resulted in swollen rivers and new and deeper channels being cut at their mouths. The contours of the sandbank immediately before the shore could also have been changed by the more forceful flow of water from the rivers.

New beach surveys will probably be carried out by Devon and Cornwall councils after their advisory committee of beach life-saving has assessed the significance of the rip currents. The committee's campaign to educate the public on the dangers of swimming in the sea resulted in a drop in the number drowned from 32 in 1968 to 14 in 1969. Last year it was 16 but this year's total has already reached 34.

Peter Pringle

NIKITA KRUSCHEV, who died in Moscow yesterday, was a tough, uncouth and ruthlessly ambitious man who seized power in the Soviet Union a few months after Stalin's death in 1953. With the aid of henchmen he had planted in the party leadership, he organised the trial and execution of his strongest rival, Beria, the secret police chief, and then launched a new Soviet policy of de-Stalinisation and peaceful co-existence with the West.

His downfall in 1964 was due to three factors: his inability to produce a satisfactory solution to the Chinese problem, the failure of his agricultural policies—and the growth of a Krushchev personality cult resulting from his erratic, personal style of leadership.

Son of a poor carpenter, grandson of a serf, Nikita Sergeyevich Krushchev was born on April 17, 1894, at the village of Kalinovka, Kursk Province, on the Russian side of the border with the Ukraine. After two years of elementary education he left school aged nine to work as a cowherd.

Six years later, after his family had moved to Yuzovka (now Donetsk) in the Donbass coalfield, Nikita Krushchev started the first of several jobs in factories and coalmines. By 1914 he was a skilled fitter in charge of servicing pithead winding gear, exempt from military service as an essential worker. On his own admission he never joined a trade union.

In 1915 came marriage to his first wife, who died in the 1920 famine having borne him a son and a daughter. The year of his eldest son's birth, 1916, also saw the arrival at Yuzovka of a Bolshevik organiser called Kaganovich, whose career was subsequently to be closely linked with Krushchev's.

By 1919, aged 25, he was a junior political commissar in the Red Army fighting against the White Russians and Allied intervention forces in the civil war. In 1924 he married his second

Krushchev: farmer's boy who changed Stalin's Russia

By Michael Glenney

Research student on Anglo-Soviet diplomatic relations at St. Antony's College, Oxford.

wife, Nina Petrovna, a school teacher of great charm and strength of character whose influence on him is thought to have been considerable. Two daughters and a son were born of this marriage.

Krushchev's party career began in 1925, when he was made secretary of the Petrovskoy-Marinsky District Party Committee near Yuzovka (which had then been renamed Stalino; and, appropriately enough, was to become Donetsk, as part of Krushchev's de-Stalinisation campaign 35 years later).

Krushchev was sent as a delegate to the XIV Party Congress at Moscow in December 1925. This was the Congress at which Stalin defeated Kamenev and Zinoviev, his recent allies against Trotsky in the struggle for supremacy. Significantly Krushchev, now aged 31, firmly backed Stalin, as he was to continue to do until

Stalin's death. Promotion soon came: in 1927 Krushchev was transferred to the Kiev District Committee.

Two years later he went to the Industrial Academy in Moscow and was elected secretary of the academy's party cell committee with direct access, through Kaganovich, to the Central Committee of the Bolshevik Party.

Krushchev was elected to the party's Central Committee during the XVII Party Congress in 1934, and in 1935 became First Secretary of both the Regional and City Committees of Moscow.

In 1938 came Krushchev's election as a candidate member of the Politburo and appointment to a very high post: First Secretary of the Communist Party of the Ukraine.

A year later he was a full member of the Politburo, and as boss of the Ukraine one of his first tasks in 1939 was the

Sovietisation of eastern Poland as the Red Army moved in after consequence of the Nazi-Soviet Pact.

When Hitler invaded Russia in June 1941, Krushchev's Ukraine rapidly fell into German hands, and Krushchev, having lost his political commissar to the Red Army with the rank of general.

As the Nazi forces retreated, Krushchev returned to undertake the political rehabilitation of the Ukraine, and in 1946 he was re-appointed First Secretary of Ukrainian Communist Party and made chairman of the Ukrainian Council of Peoples' Commissars.

Krushchev was thus once more in absolute control of the Ukraine, where he was to remain until 1949. In January of that year he took another major step forward in his career on being made First Secretary of the Regional and City Party Committees of Moscow and—more significantly—Secretary of the Party's Central Committee.

By October, 1952, Krushchev had worked his way up to a position of virtual equality with Malenkov, despite the latter's closeness to Stalin; at the XIX Party Con-

gress, Krushchev appeared as Malenkov's equal.

Stalin died on March 5, 1953, and Malenkov emerged for a short while as both Prime Minister and senior member of the Party Presidium (formerly Politburo). Beria, Molotov, Bulganin, and Kaganovich were named First Deputy Prime Ministers and Krushchev's only post was in the party presidium.

The beginnings of the struggle between Malenkov and Krushchev became apparent only a week after Stalin's death, when Malenkov resigned as First Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

As a result, Krushchev was now the only man with a seat on the presidium and the party secretariat.

From this strategic position, like Stalin before him in the 1920s, Krushchev began to pack the key jobs in the party machine with his own men. In collusion with his fellow presidium members, Krushchev took part in the secret trial and execution of Beria, thus ending the power of the secret police.

With Beria removed, and Malenkov's functions confined to



He preferred co-existence with the West in war.

the Government as opposed to the party, Krushchev then assumed the title of First Secretary of the party in September, 1953.

In February, 1954 he made a bid both for instant popularity and for solution of the chronic

problems of Soviet agriculture by launching a scheme to put 32 million acres of the virgin land under the plough by 1955.

It only needed two more months for Malenkov to be edged out of the Premiership, a place which at first was filled on Krushchev's proposal, by Bulganin.

From then on the de-Stalinisation campaign got rapidly under way. Monuments to the dictator were pulled down and towns and streets were renamed wholesale. Very soon the loosening of the reins began to produce consequences in the satellite countries. First Poland and then Hungary showed how restive Eastern Europe had become. Krushchev attempted on October 19, 1956, to hush Gomulka and the Poles into submission, but failed: Five days later the Hungarian revolution broke out. This time Krushchev had learnt his lesson and he ferociously suppressed it.

His firm handling of Hungary gave Krushchev sufficient support within the leadership to arrange for the discrediting and banishment of those who still opposed him: these included such veteran Bolsheviks as Molotov and Kaganovich, together with Malenkov, Shepilov and, later in the year, Marshal Zhukov.

In October, 1957, came one of Krushchev's most spectacular achievements—the launching of the world's first earth artificial satellite—the Sputnik.

Next year 1958 the disagreement with China began. This was to colour all Krushchev's actions from the discrediting and banishment of those who still opposed him: these included such veteran Bolsheviks as Molotov and Kaganovich, together with Malenkov, Shepilov and, later in the year, Marshal Zhukov.

The rapprochement with the West, however, received a setback in May, 1960, with the U-2 incident, shortly followed by the

abortive Summit Conference in Paris, when Krushchev was in a carefully calculated

Krushchev's relations with the Kennedy administration, a bad start at his meeting Kennedy in Vienna in 1961. It is considered that the mutual understanding of the two leaders on this was a contributing factor to the Cuban crisis which developed later.

The confrontation with Kennedy over the Cuban missile crisis, which Krushchev downed and thereby averted the outbreak of world war, led to a further step in defence with the signing on August 4, 1963, of the so-called Treaty.

Then began the travel abroad which brought Krushchev to the attention of the world at large. He was now strong enough to prepare the way for a political move of his career: a secret meeting of Communist Party in 1962, in the following the XX Party Congress made his famous "Speech" in which he, Stalin and (almost) all.

At the same time congress declared in an approach to world peace, a radically different aggressive suspicion of Stalin: for the first time co-existence, the post-revolution without violence, admission that different might take different forms, and the the between the two soci was not necessarily were formally written doctrine.

From then on luck seems to have de. The 1963 harvest was one and showed the adequacy of his man: attempts to reform so

His erratic person appearance of a Krushchev personality cult and his produce a satisfactory the Chinese problem so much opposition to the Soviet leadership October, 1964—in which Krushchev appeared relaxed his usual politeness—his opponents in Moscow, summoned his villa on the Black Sea forced him to resign head of the Soviet and the Communist Party.

Since then, as is the Russia for those who manage to survive, he political nullity. The world in his life was sharply re-awakened, when late last year, he was brought back from his book form under "Krushchev Remembers".

Krushchev himself in these reminiscences were serialised in newspapers including country, The Times. The Soviet expert Cranford, gave it a seal of approval. In controversy, in which the Soviet secret often cited as the of the work, many had met and Krushchev remarked: "The style of the book is a study in individuality. The dominant book was its anti-Stalinism."

Krushchev is as place in history as exorcised the constraints of Stalin's despotism.

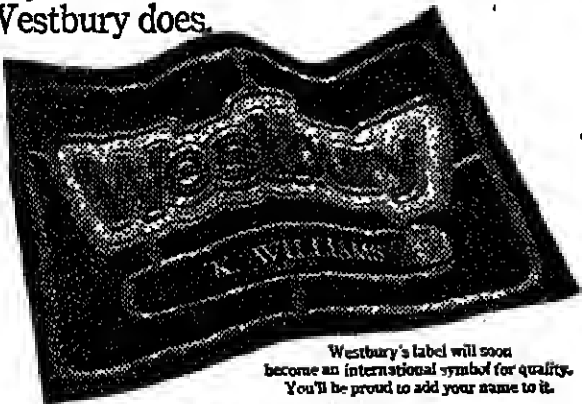
The inside story of Westbury.

New men's wear that does more than suit you.

A new name has just burst on to the international men's wear scene. Westbury.

Top clothes designed, cut and finished to the exacting standards of men who think little of breakfasting in London, lunching in Geneva, and clinching matters over an evening martini in Rome.

Westbury has to handle all that and stay in shape. Westbury does.



The Hang of Things

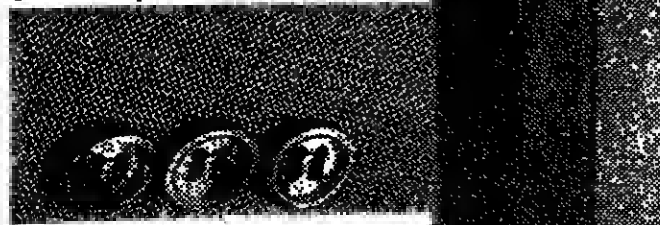
Slip on the jacket of a Westbury suit. Look in the mirror. See, it's not only your size. It's your suit. Perfect 'balance' that comes from a smooth shoulder line gives you a tailored look you hardly expect in anything ready-to-wear.

Even the invisible canvas—the 'guts' of a suit—is of carefully-chosen quality.

We could have saved £5 on the inside and you wouldn't have noticed from the outside.

Be Nosey

Search about inside the jacket. You'll find pockets where you expect to find pockets—but also where you don't expect pockets! Different depth pockets strongly reinforced to resist holes. And cleverly designed so that you can carry more without declaring the fact. (Very discreet for the international traveller).



Each button is not only sewn on but locked on with extra-tough thread.

There's only one way to top a Westbury suit—a Westbury overcoat.

What's your style?

A Westbury man may well be a father but definitely not pop.

Westbury is conservative, slightly left of centre.

Exactly the flair that's in today and not out tomorrow.

Trouser Talk

Where trousers rub against shoes, trousers usually wear quickest.

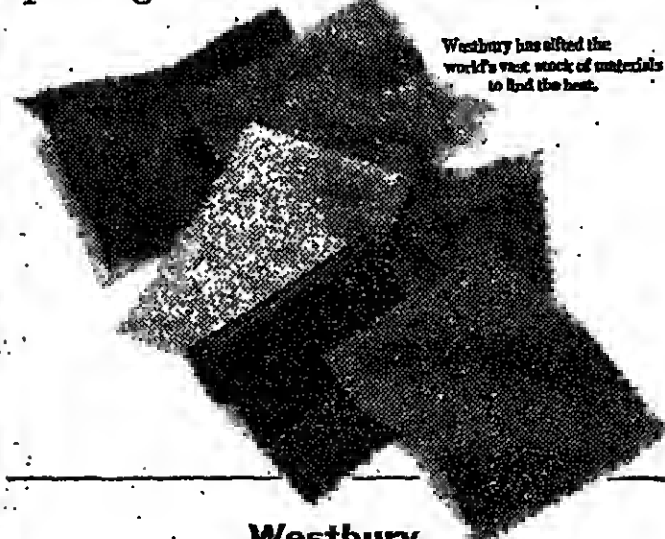
Westbury trousers have extra protection at this point of friction. And inside they are lined further down than usual to stop bagginess at the knees.

On the hip pocket, you'd expect a button. And there is a button.

But would you also expect a zip!

Every man has his price

Westbury ranges in prices as it ranges in materials and designs. Suits are from £32 to £35. Trousers from just below £9 to just below £10. Overcoats range from £29 to £35. Jackets from £17-50. Raincoats mean splashing out between £18-£25.



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We'll keep in touch with you so you'll keep in touch with the trends. But we'll give you more than news. There's a leather bill-fold when you become a

Westbury man, so your money's held tight until you want to let loose. We'll give you a leather strip bearing your name handsomely gold-blocked to place on the label inside your Westbury garment. Just some of the ways we stay at your service long after we've served you.



This billfold comes when you buy your first Westbury garment. A note-worthy touch, you might say!

That same eagle eye for quality that makes a suit a Westbury goes into everything that's Westbury. Suits, sports coats, trousers, overcoats, raincoats—everything of the best for the man who's going places.

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Regions 'will gain by Europe entry'

MR GEOFFREY RIPPON, Britain's Common Market negotiator, asserted strongly last night that membership of the European Community would help, not injure, the regions in the UK, especially the development areas.

Speaking at Gateshead, he sought particularly to reassure the North-East. Those who exploited local fears, he said, based themselves on the false premise that the health of the regions was somehow separate from the health of the nation. "I utterly reject this notion," added Mr Rippon. The Northern region and other development areas would be more prosperous inside the EEC than they would be if Britain continued outside it. "We shall be joining a Community," he said, "which firmly recognises that its total economic health depends on the health and prosperity of its regions. Indeed the Community has written into its basic treaty aims the balanced development of all regions."

Turning the No what was effective lake would give? industries the same benefits and growth that Rotterdam and oil. Later, Mr Rippon had influenced traction to entry. Socialists and others our entry should remain. In opposition is the Communist Party to undermine British social life, and the lot of these people and do a little damage people are declare

SKIING is a thrilling experience—all the more thrilling if you reach the snow properly prepared. In addition to the special articles on pages 20 and 21, COM-PASS, The Sunday Times Travel team, has prepared The Sunday Times Skiing Guide. It includes chapters on basic advice indispensable to beginners and a list of resorts recently visited by Compass writers which will interest skiers of all degrees of experience. The Sunday Times Skiing Guide, which costs only 25p, also tells about:

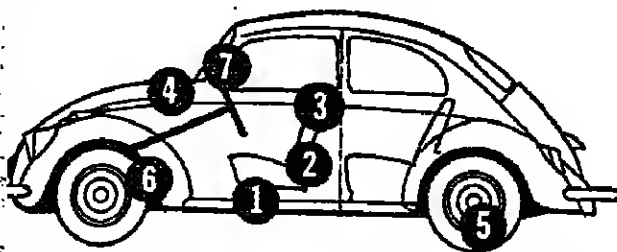
How to get fit
How to get equipment
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Please complete below in block left point pen and send to Sunday Times Skiing Guide, 125 Strand, London WC2R 0JF

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سكيا من الاجل



Design features of the Volkswagen Beetle criticised as unsafe in Ralph Nader's report: 1. Front seat runners; 2. Backs of front seats; 3. Door latches; 4. Petrol tank; 5. Wheel rims; 6. Suspension; 7. Windscreen and steering column.

How Nader urges recall of 'unsafe' VWs

By Stephen Fay, Washington

RALPH Nader, America's leading consumer safety campaigner, yesterday urged Volkswagen to recall all the Beetles in the US because of extensive safety defects. In the most detailed attack on a single make since he forced General Motors to stop making the Corvair, Nader described the Volkswagen Beetle as "the most hazardous car currently in use in significant numbers in the US."

A detailed document released here this weekend, Mr Nader calls for the complete recall of the VW Microbus and American roads, since "it has much more expensive value of the vehicle to safety features."

Specific charges are against the VW Beetle. Nader claims that the Beetle is "one of the most dangerous cars in the world" because of its "unsafe design features."

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Illegal drink in a Merthyr school...

Illegal milk-sippers defy Mrs Thatcher

By Alex Finer

SEVERAL hundred thousand children are in the middle of an unprecedented and growing revolt by local authorities and medical officers against Mrs Thatcher's ban on free school milk for children from seven to 11.

One Birmingham primary headmaster said last week: "We are catching children rifling scrap food bins which are given to pigs. They do this because they are so hungry. Free milk is necessary here."

The Education (Milk) Act came into effect on September 1. It says that supplies of free school milk, first started in 1944, must stop for children from an average age of 7 to 11—except on medical grounds. Because regulations were sent to authorities less than a week before school terms began, medical officers have been unable to examine many children who may qualify for free milk.

In Birmingham, which has accepted the new law, all regular school clinical work has been suspended while the city's 20 medical officers conduct examinations to determine which children need milk at school. But the City's education department wrote to parents about the application procedure in English only. Many Asian children have not been examined because their parents do not read English.

At some schools, mothers have been handing cups of milk over the playground fences to their children, and headmasters have had to segregate children who qualify for free milk from the others who look on and sometimes try to snatch bottles.

The Birmingham Education Committee face an incipient revolt among their medical officers who are interpreting the medical exemption clause liberally. At Benson Junior School, all but one of the 87 children

examined by a doctor have been declared eligible for free milk.

Although Conservative-controlled Leeds Council accept the new law, the education committee, itself, has criticised the milk ban. Alderman Patrick Croft, chairman of the committee, said: "Mrs Thatcher has made a mistake in not giving freedom to local authorities on milk."

Medical officers were being encouraged to interpret the medical exemption clause "as liberally as possible."

Several authorities in Wales and Scotland are flouting the law. In Merthyr Tydfil, where the revolt began, the Mayor, Alderman Gerald Donovan, says he is prepared to go to jail, if necessary, to continue illegal supplies of milk.

More than 13,000 children in Swansea and Merthyr Tydfil have been drinking their free third of a pint bottle of milk as usual this week in the mid-morning break, although they are no longer legally entitled to it.

Merthyr council recently confirmed its decision, made earlier in the year, against the advice of the treasurer by a vote of 23-2. Individual councillors are now liable to be surcharged for all illegal payments made by the council while they continue to supply milk free to children.

Merthyr's fierce pride in past educational achievements, like the creation of the first free secondary school in Britain in 1913, is reinforced by memories of the depression. Today unemployment stands at 18 per cent, more than double the national average.

Councillor Bryn Watkins, a former mayor, said: "We know about poverty, malnutrition, rickets and TB in this town, and we will not countenance the erosion of the welfare state."

Despite pressure from the Scottish Education Department, Ayrshire, Dunbarton and Midlothian will continue to give free milk for all children.

Glasgow and Fife will also provide milk illegally until their medical officers report on the numbers medically entitled. But first reports from Glasgow indi-

cate conflicting views among medical officers. At three schools, 100 per cent of children requesting medical examinations have been passed for free milk; at three others 100 per cent have been turned down.

Most authorities in England fighting the ban are looking for legal loopholes. Manchester and Salford, for instance, believe an additive to milk such as coffee, or a milk-based substitute such as yogurt provided free remains legitimate. The suggestion, however, from one authority, that a single grain of rice in a bottle of milk would make it qualify as rice pudding is unlikely to succeed.

Another loophole may have been exposed, unwittingly, by Mrs Thatcher herself. Replying to Frank Allaun (MP for Salford) in the Commons on July 8 about an anomaly concerning school meal charges, she said: "Authorities have powers to provide benefits such as breakfasts and mid-morning refreshments free or at nominal charge for any pupil who has a long journey to school."

Inner London boroughs can take advantage of another loophole. They are allowed to spend the product of an old 1d rate on any "general community purpose," irrespective of Government wishes. Up to nine of the 12 boroughs, all Labour-controlled, are discussing legal arrangements with the Inner London Education Authority whom they will pay to supply free milk.

The Department of Education and Science has so far taken no steps to crack down on defiant authorities. It has the power to demand extraordinary audits of council accounts, leading to surcharges on individual councillors. Where the surcharge exceeds £500, councillors are automatically disqualified from holding office.

Individual ratepayers, too, can complain. They can seek injunctions from the courts to prevent authorities flouting the law. Councillors disobeying a court injunction could face jail sentences.



...and he's not entitled to one, either

Mobil report

A CONFIDENTIAL report recommending an immediate effort to reduce the lead content of petrol, prepared within the Mobil Oil Company, "cannot even remotely be considered as an expression of Mobil's position," according to Mr J. R. Kircheis, Mobil's Chairman in the UK. A summary of the report was published last week in The Sunday Times.

A copy of the report was sent to Mr Kircheis by Mr William C. Osborn, a lawyer representing Ralph Nader's Centre for the Study of Responsive Law in London, with a letter asking whether it represented company policy.

In his reply last week, Mr Kircheis pointed out that the report was prepared by a trainee in the company's computer department in New York. "None of the views he expressed were derived in any way from Mobil's own research. His paper was not distributed outside of his own work unit, contains no reference to Mobil's research and obviously cannot even remotely be considered as an expression of Mobil's position on lead in gasoline."

'Doomed' boy is cured

At the age of three, Stuart Levey developed a throat cancer which soon spread to the lungs. Doctors told his parents, Mr and Mrs Walter Levey, of Kimbley, North, that they could do nothing for him. He wasted away to 17 lb.

Then one day Stuart's appetite came back. Soon he was asking for sausages and beans. The cancer retreated. Now Stuart has reached the age of nine in perfect health, and the doctors have declared him permanently cured.

Radar aid for the Army

British troops patrolling Northern Ireland's 300-mile frontier are to be issued with a new type of small radar set to help detect terrorists and vehicles. An Army spokesman said yesterday that the first batch are expected in the province later this month.

The battery-powered sets have a range of several miles and can detect any moving object. They are Freesh, and will be used on a six-month trial period in Ulster before a newer British version is introduced.

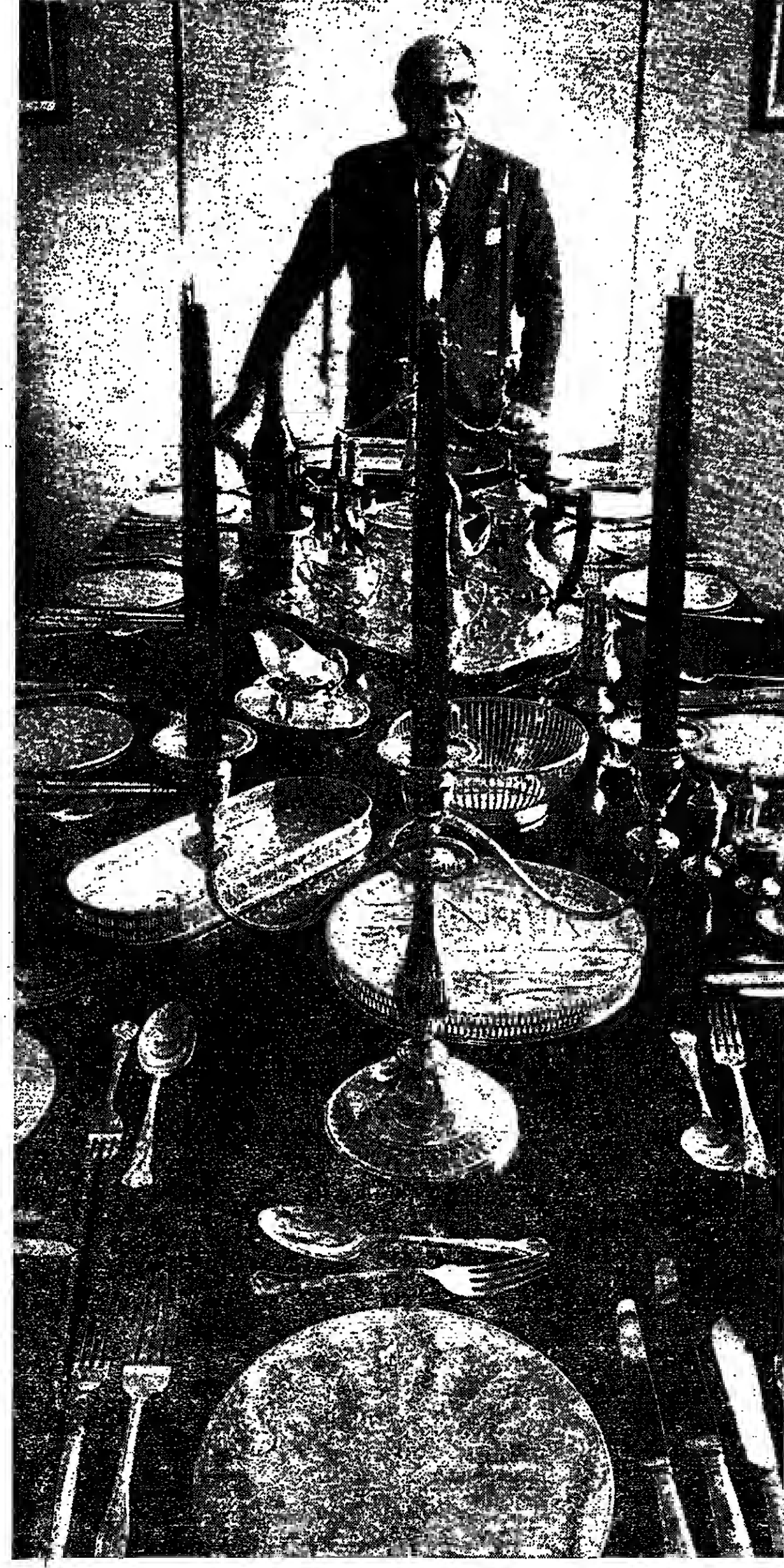
£25,000 winner

The weekly £25,000 Premium Bond prize, announced yesterday was won by Bond number LT 613710. The winner lives at Leicester.

Court Circular

BALMORAL CASTLE. SEPTEMBER 11, 1971. The Right Hon Edward Heath, MP (Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury) arrived at the Castle this afternoon and subsequently had an audience of The Queen.

By command of The Queen, the Lord Hamilton of Dalzell (Lord in Waiting) was present at Gatwick Airport, London, today upon the arrival of Mr Geoffrey Jackson (Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Montevideo) and welcomed him upon his safe return to this country.



All set for 100% rise in exports.

"Our prospect is fast growth. This could have financial pitfalls, but we can go ahead with confidence backed by our ECGD policy," Mr R.V., Chairman of one of Sheffield's most famous cutlery and tableware companies.

Increased exports are vital to this expanding company. New production methods have been introduced. Lines have been rationalised from several thousands to 500. The result is a massive growth in output—which can only be absorbed by selling more overseas. Yet competition is tough in the company's main markets—U.S.A., the Caribbean, Europe, South Africa and Australia. To achieve its ambitious sales targets the company employs sophisticated marketing techniques—and skilled export insurance service.

Security, bank guarantees

"In the old days before we had ECGD we missed a lot of business," says Mr R.V. Now he has ECGD insurance against 90-95% of losses where a buyer fails to pay or cannot transmit sterling. The policy enables the company to seek new business more adventurously, and also to make good use of the ECGD Comprehensive bank guarantee to finance dealer stocking on up to 6 months credit. (Bank finance up to 2 years costs only 1/2% over Bank Rate. Longer credit is at a fixed 7% under ECGD specific guarantees.)

Three-year target

A 100% increase in exports in three years is this company's target. How about yours? ECGD service could help improve your prospects. Talk to your local ECGD Manager this week.

Export Credits Guarantee Department: London, Bedford, Belfast, Birmingham, Bradford, Bristol, Cardiff, Crawley, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle upon Tyne, Nottingham, Reading, Sheffield.

ECGD
Export with an easy mind

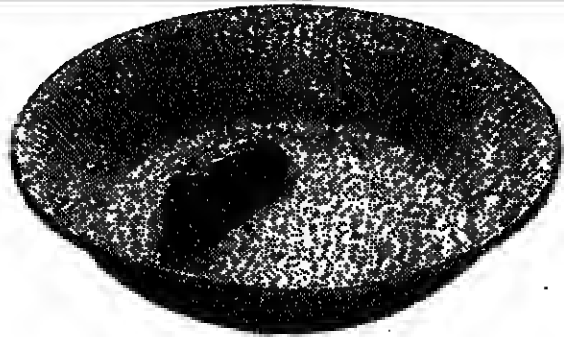
How 15 women described the luxury of Permutit softened water after using it for the first time.

Carpenter. "So nice to my...
Mitchell. "Too smooth for...
Collett. "There's no...
Ridman. "Must be softer...
Ford. "My hands feel softer...
Fotheringham. "I'd love it...
Stimantoni. "Much better for...
Borwy. "Kind to my hands...
Hicks. "Feels so nice...
Heath. "You don't need half...
Edney. "It lathers so quickly...
Turner. "A fantastic...
Bennett. "Fantastic—feels like..."

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Gobble the gherkins and go.



Sometimes a man has to do what a man has to do. It may not always be pleasant. It may not win him the Most Gracious Diner of the Year award. But what is mere personal popularity compared with the preservation of the Great British Palate?

You see, what's happening is this. Despite the fact that pretty well everyone who tries KlosterPrinz hails it as the Prince of Piesporters, a deliciously crisp, medium dry Moselle, the perfect compliment that you can pay good food — despite all this, there are still a few restaurants around where you can't sample this superb wine.

So what we're looking for is a select handful of Kamikaze diners. Men who will go into these restaurants, ask to see the wine list before they look at the menu, say "Ah, still no KlosterPrinz, I see," and, while the wine waiter looks on in amazed disbelief, gobble the gherkins and go.

The brave man may not even like gherkins. But that's not the point. The point is that he's made his point. And when the restaurant finally gives up the unequal struggle and enhances its wine list with the addition of KlosterPrinz, he may look back on the incident as his Finest Hour.



KlosterPrinz

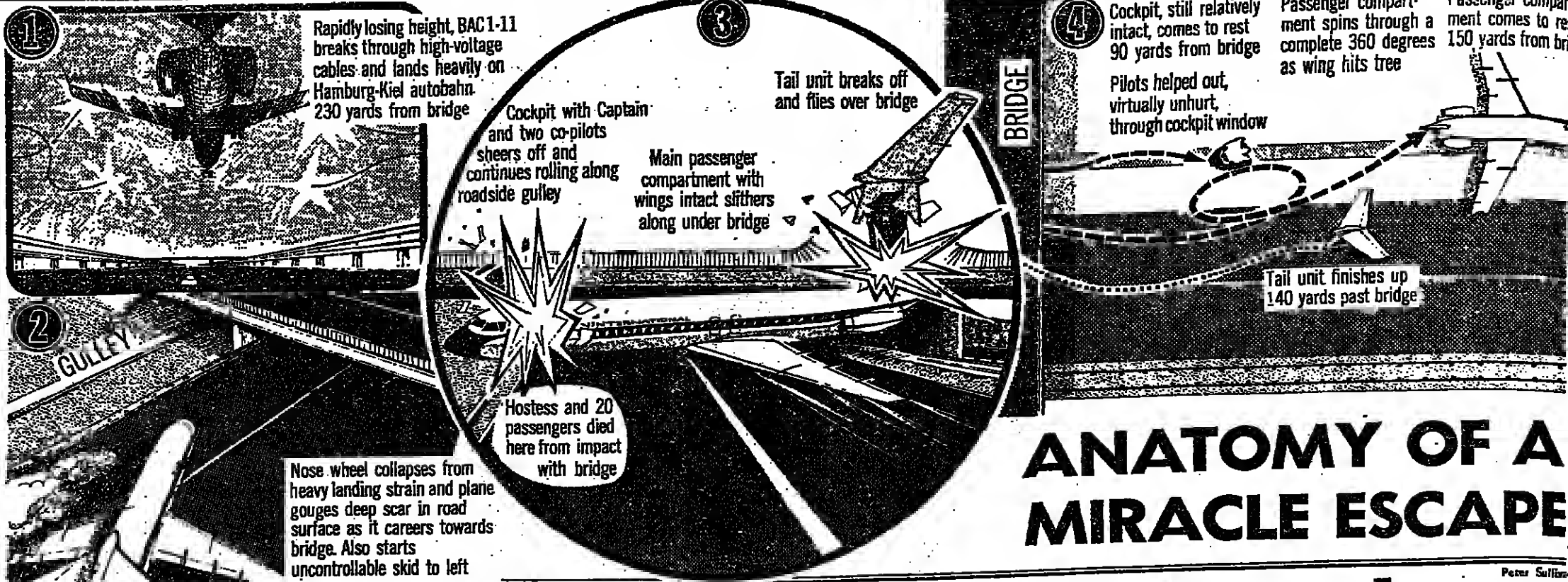
PRINCE OF PIESPORTERS

Other Princes worth fighting for are: DemPrinz Niersteiner, HockPrinz Liebfraumilch and WeinPrinz Moselle — all personally chosen by Franz Reh.



GOING SKI-ING THIS WINTER

Then see page 2 for details of The Sunday Times Ski-ing Guide. It's only 25p.



ANATOMY OF A MIRACLE ESCAPE

'Dirty water' clue in autobahn air crash

By Antony Terry, Hamburg, and John Fielding, London.

EXPERTS AT THE West German Air Accident Investigation Centre at Brunswick yesterday began a minute examination of the two Rolls-Royce Spey engines from the Paninter-national BAC One-Eleven that crashed on the Hamburg-Kiel autobahn on Monday evening. The focus of their attention is the water injection system which is used to boost the power of the Spey engines on take-off.

Preliminary investigation of the crash — in which 99 passengers and five crew had a near-miraculous escape (see reconstruction above) — has already whittled down the suspected causes to two: either failure of the water injection system's pumping mechanism, or contamination of the water itself.

In the meantime, the German authorities are politely declining suggestions that the engines should be flown back to Britain for examination by the makers and on Friday they decided instead to send them by army transporters to their own research centre at Brunswick.

The suspicions about the water injection system arose from an intensive second-by-second reconstruction of the circumstances of the crash.

The aircraft D-ALAR was on its fifth flight of the day, commanded by 31-year-old Captain Reinhold Huels with 121 on board bound for Malaga. Two minutes out of Fuhlsbüttel Airport the starboard then the port engine lost power within seconds of

each other. At this point the One-Eleven was in a full throttle climb at just over 1,000 feet.

Captain Huels immediately put out a "Mayday" call and was given the following instructions from the control tower: "Fly West direction runway one. Land on south-west course, direction 0/5." But he did not have enough power to complete this manoeuvre. Instead he chose the Hamburg-Kiel autobahn, which is only partially completed and fortunately carried only light traffic.

As he approached, Capt Huels saw the bridge across the autobahn. "I intended to try to land on the far side of the bridge," he said later, "but the power was not sufficient." He had previously lowered the undercarriage, he said, "because both engines were showing loss of power."

The unusual feature of all this — apart from the loss of life when the plane hit the ground — was the almost simultaneous power failure in both engines.

The Spey engine is generally very reliable. It was first run in 1961 and has since become one of Rolls-Royce's biggest moneyspinners.

In 1969, BEA worked out that the chance of having to shut down a Spey in flight because of any kind of failure were one in every 14,000 flying hours — and even this most frequently

through bird ingestion. The chances, therefore, against two Spey engines failing simultaneously from unrelated causes are astronomical.

Apart from the fuel supply, the two engines on a BAC One-Eleven have very few systems in common — they operate as almost completely separate units. But the water injection system is an exception: it is designed so that the same pump and the same water supply feed both engines. It is this fact that has led to the German suspicions.

Water injection is in fact a relatively new development in jet engines. The point of it is to increase power when taking off with a full load of passengers and fuel. It is particularly useful in hot weather when the density of air entering the jet intakes is less. (Captain Huels was facing all these conditions last Monday evening.)

It works by the simple device of injecting water into the engine's airstream before the fuel mixture is added. The water keeps the air densely up and temperature down. More fuel can therefore be mixed with the air and consequently more power produced. The water is stored in an 100 gallon tank in the One-Eleven's tail fin, and if the device is not used on take-off the water is

normally jettisoned to prevent it freezing at height.

But despite the apparent simplicity of the system, there are critical aspects in its design. The training director in charge of Paninter-national's One-Eleven fleet, Dr Stoedl, said last week: "The Spey system needs fine adjustment and has to be carefully maintained. If this is not done there is trouble."

There is at least one similar case on record of water injection failure. A BEA pilot told us last week that earlier this year he was travelling along the runway at Naples at 100 knots prior to take-off in a Trident when he lost the water injection simultaneously in all three Spey engines and suffered a loss of power. Fortunately he was still on the ground and was able to pull up.

If the German investigators find signs of malfunctioning of the pump which fed the water into the two engines, they will have a credible explanation of the crash. But they are also exploring the hypothesis that a servicing crew may have filled the water storage tank with contaminated water (de-mineralised water should be used).

There have been suggestions that the tank may have been accidentally filled with water-methanol, a mixture that is used in turboprop engines such

as the Rolls-Royce Dart. But mixture is highly volatile and would almost certainly have blown up the Speys before the aircraft started ing.

Several West German newspapers yesterday carried reports that Dusseldorf (one of the air D-ALAR called at earlier in its day before landing at Hamburg) empty oil drums had been used storing distilled water, and that Rolls-Royce spokesman that there a "distinct possibility" that contamination could be the explanation. Even so, it would be necessary explain how any contamination remain after the water tanks several times been emptied and filled at the plane's other port call (it had also landed that at Frankfurt, Malaga and Han before reaching Hamburg).

So the German investigators several difficult questions to answer before their hypothesis is proved. About one aspect of their investigation, however, there is agreement: all the experts have impressed with the structural strength of the One-Eleven under the h of its emergency loading, wing assembly and central se of the fuselage remained intact — when it spun wildly against a it lost only a wing tip. It is to the skill of Captain Huels, 99 passengers owe their lives.

Bhutto may be next for jail

THE WEST PAKISTAN political leader Mr Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, who has never had anything in common with Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, may soon be sharing the government's spartan hospitality with the Awami League leader. Even then they will be jails apart.

The irrepressible firebrand of Pakistan politics is on a collision course with President Yahya Khan's government. Bhutto wants power, and the military government will not let him have it. It has shown itself determined to remain firmly in the driving seat even if for diplomatic reasons it has announced several apparently liberal measures in East Pakistan since September 1.

A civilian governor, Dr Abul Motalab Malik, assisted by a civilian cabinet approved by the President, was installed in East Pakistan and Lieutenant-General Tikka Khan abruptly removed from the dual role of governor

and martial law administrator. Lieutenant-General Amir Abdul-Jah Nizami, GOC Eastern Command, has taken over as martial law chief.

Censorship has been eased, and permission has been given for limited public political debate. President Yahya Khan has renewed his amnesty offer to Bengali rebels, including members of the armed forces and police. There is also much talk about the appointment of civilian governments in the provinces of West Pakistan.

It is here that Mr Bhutto vehemently disagrees with President Yahya Khan. A fortnight ago he took the extreme step of denouncing the changes in East Pakistan as "mere eyewash." He rudely attacked the Presi-

dent's "advisers" — the generals closest to him — and publicly announced that he would have a "final and conclusive" meeting on political issues with the President on September 10.

Mr Bhutto is concerned about the denial of office to the representatives elected in Pakistan's first general election last December. In attempting to make the administration more civilian, as it has done in East Pakistan, the military government has bypassed elected members in favour of its own nominees.

Although Mr Bhutto was "not well enough" to keep Friday's appointment, he has taken a public stand on what he calls the "immediate transfer of power to the elected representatives of the people." In plain language

this means the installation of Bhutto's party in office in Sind and the Punjab, with Mr Bhutto himself as Prime Minister.

In making this stand, Mr Bhutto has reached the point of no return. If he resigns, his Jacob's Coat party will break up and he will return to political oblivion. If he persists in his demand he must run foul of the military regime.

President Yahya Khan announced on June 28 that once by-elections were held to fill seats vacated by the exclusion of "anti-state" elements in East Pakistan, the "national and provincial assemblies will be duly summoned and governments will be formed at the national as well as provincial levels throughout the

country." President Yahya Khan set a deadline of "four months or so" for the transfer of power.

Had the President wished to keep to the plan announced on June 28, he would hardly have rushed into appointing a civilian governor in war-torn East Pakistan before making similar gestures in the West where conditions are peaceful. "Civilian" governments in the provinces will now be personal appointees of the President, and it is extremely doubtful whether the assemblies will begin to function in the foreseeable future.

President Yahya Khan's government is desperately short of funds — both rupees and foreign exchange — because of the burden of the military operation in East Pakistan. Telephones have been removed from the residences of all but the senior government officers, and all government employees receive their salaries this year in the form of savings cer-

tificates. The denial of aid since April has also development and slows industry because of the of imported spares a materials. The moratorium foreign debt repayment on October 31.

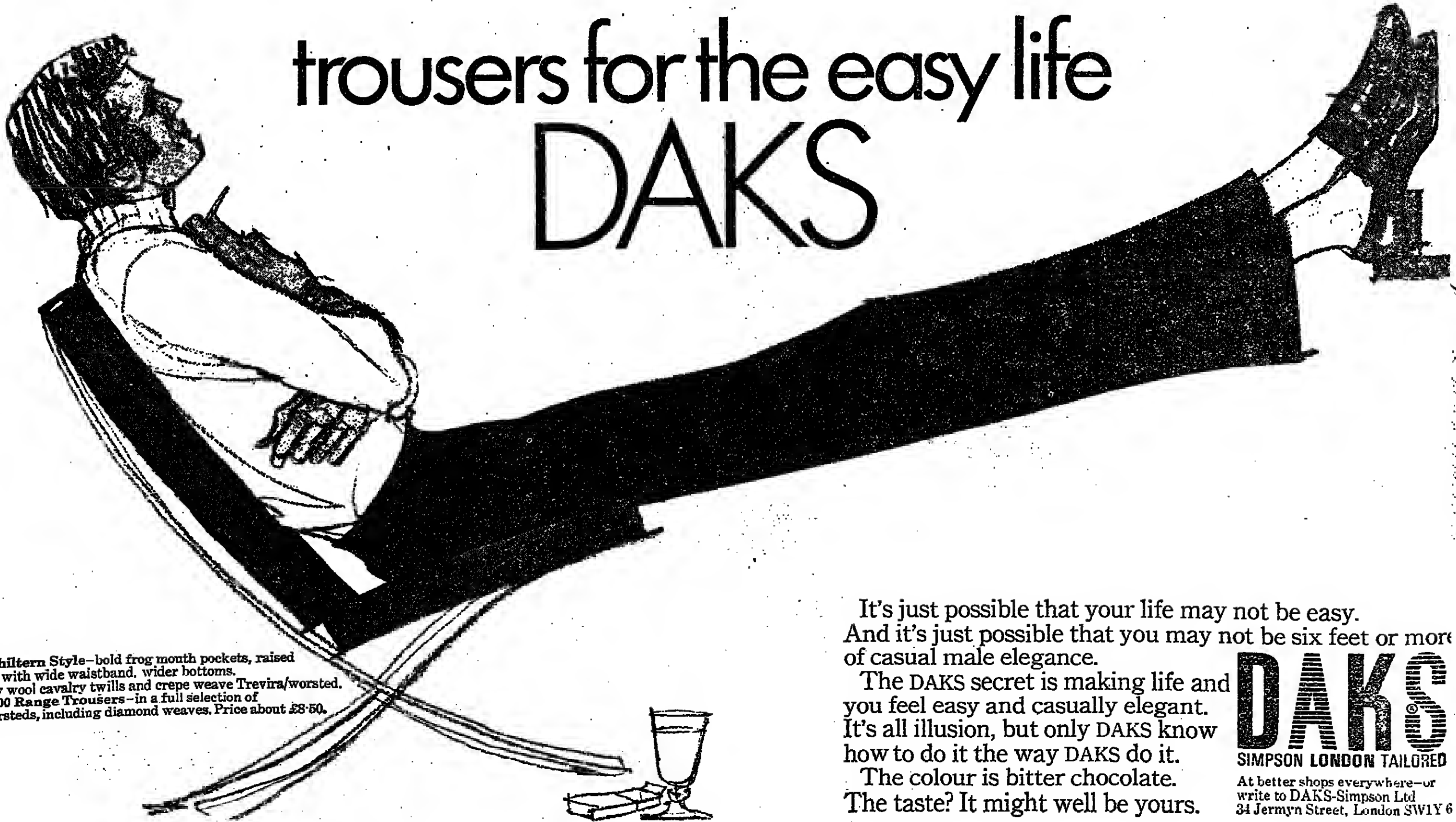
The government is to have its eyes on that would like the Aid to international consortium before. But if the Paris meeting scheduled the summer is not to be it has to come up with thing to debate inter opinion outraged by the events in East Pakistan. Mr Bhutto's charge of wash."

In attempting to placate national opinion, P Yahya Khan may have into deeper waters.

Anthony Masca

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حديقة من الاصل

Hogflation

prickly
problem
supply
and demand

ION has hit the British
Demand is up with
and overseas buyers
ng vigorously in this
But supply is down—it
an a difficult year for
In short, we have a
inflationary spiral. A hog
which might have gone for
as 70p in 1970 can now
to fetch about £1.50.
in Richard Drew-Smythe,
y of the Gurkhas, latterly
r of foxhounds and to-

SIGHT ISOMER UNIT

tain's leading hedgehog
is feeling the effects of
city. "I've never known
ard to lay my hands on
ys," he told us in an ex-
interview last week.

modest and friendly
fighter with precise voice
n moustache has emerged
f supplier to Harrods,
hedgehogs are sold as
pets and emphatically
caging. But even Harrods,
its reputation as London's
hedgehog emporium, is
finding it difficult to
order from the USA for
pairs of these lively and
ive mammals. The nearest
equivalent is the
ean porcupine. The situa-
likely to become even
next month when hiberna-
expected to set in.

hedgehog trend began
ears ago with Londoners
g up any available stock
is needed is an enclosed
and plenty of cover for
and hibernation. If
d young enough, the



Britain's leading hedgehog hunter Captain Drew-Smythe: 'I've never known my job so hard'

hedgehog will lose its fear
of humans; will learn to recognise
its owner's tread and will snuffle
happily about his feet. It will
also respond to a regular call for
food, taking very kindly to a little
bread and milk. Over and above
all this, it will voraciously devour
slugs, grubs and other garden
pests. When frightened, it rolls
up into an impenetrably bristly
ball quite safe from dogs and
cats.

Sadly, however, this very
defence mechanism may be
leading to a decline in the popu-
lation. Hedgehogs also curl up
at night when light is shone on
them; they thus become perfect
victims for the motor-car. Cap-
tain Drew-Smythe says that most
mornings this summer he has
found up to eight dead hedge-
hogs on the road in the three
miles just outside his front gate
in Herefordshire.

Captain Drew-Smythe has a way
with hedgehogs and even the
most timid seem willing to uncurl
in his hands. He employs three
methods of catching them.
"Number one," he says, "I bribe
small boys. Number two is a quiet
walk round the hedgerows at
dusk. You hear them grunting
and squealing as they forage.
When you shine a torch on them,
they curl and you grab." His
third method is to drive slowly

along at night and pick up the
prickly balls he sees instead of
running them over.

Any hedgehog taken too young
to go to Harrods is turned loose
to mature in Captain Drew-
Smythe's large walled garden.

For prospective owners, Cap-
tain Drew-Smythe warns of only
one real hazard. Being too
prickly to be able to scratch well,
hedgehogs play host to huge
numbers of fleas and need fre-

quent dusting down. Now with
hibernation coming on, Captain
Drew-Smythe will have to fall
back on the sale of Welsh ponies,
Great Danes, miniature dach-
shunds and Siamese cats, to name
but a few of the varieties of
beats he breeds.

And next year? By then the
Captain and his animal retinue
will have moved to Carmarthen-
shire which is *terro cognita* for
hedgehog hunting.

Did Spain tell all about cholera?

By Christopher Morris and Tim Brown, Madrid

THE MOST disturbing question
to be asked about the spread of
cholera in Spain is whether Gen-
eral Franco's Government delib-
erately hushed up the new out-
breaks to protect the multi-million
pound tourist industry.

In last week's report to the
World Health Organisation in
Geneva on "bacteriologically
isolated new cases" of cholera,
Spain confirmed eight cases in
the province of Valencia, another
six in the province of Barcelona
and claimed that a 22-year-old
British girl now in an isolation
hospital at Cadiz, Southern
Spain, had contracted the dis-
ease in Morocco.

What the government has not
disclosed is when the 14 cases
in the Barcelona and Valencia
regions were first detected.
Several factors apparently
forced the government to send
the communiqué to the World
Health Organisation. A protest
document from 72 Spanish doc-
tors to the Barcelona Medical
Society complained about the
official silence which they said
created doubts and could pro-
voke panic. Then came the an-
nouncement from Sweden that a
51-year-old woman was suffering
from cholera after returning
home on August 22 from Beni-
dorm, and finally there was the
admission by the Ministry of
Tourism on August 26 that
"several" persons had recently
died in Barcelona and Valencia
after suffering from what was
described as "summer diarr-
hoea."

It seems an unlikely co-
incidence that Barcelona and
Valencia should both be affected
by summer diarrhoea, and
cholera; it also seems highly
unlikely that Spain's Health
Ministry would have taken 12
days to diagnose summer diarr-
hoea as cholera.

It was in July in the north-
east province of Zaragoza that
seven elderly Spaniards con-
tracted a mild form of the El
Tor type of cholera which has
slowly been creeping towards
Europe from the Far East since
1965. All seven recovered.

These cholera cases were dis-
closed as the tourism boom in
Spain neared its summer peak
and the effects on Zaragoza were
so disastrous that the local
Chamber of Commerce and In-
dustry appealed to the Govern-
ment to declare the area a na-
tional disaster zone. More than
200,000 hotel reservations are
said to have been cancelled.

Renewed fears of cholera came
at the beginning of August and
persisted despite strong denials
by the government. A wave of
intestinal illness, with the same
symptoms as cholera, swept the
farming regions around Valencia.
By August 26—the day "several"
deaths were admitted by the
Ministry of Tourism—the illness
had reached the village of Nucia,
only six miles from Benidorm.

The Ministry of Tourism's
spokesman said that every year
in these farming regions some
people became ill with intes-
tinal disorders, mainly because of
a lack of hygiene and precautions
like washing fresh fruit and
vegetables.

An official assurance was given
to holidaymakers that there was
no need for anti-cholera vaccina-
tions but in Valencia itself came
the disclosure that almost the
entire population of half a million
people had been voluntarily given
jabs. At least 100 people were
reported to have been in hospital
under observation although the
Government denied they were
cholera suspects.

In Barcelona there has been a
similar situation with many
people in hospitals under observa-
tions. Two deaths—of a British
woman, Mrs Eva Lorraine, aged
57, of Liverpool, in the resort of
Sitges, and Spaniard Ramon
Riera, aged 61, of Barcelona—
were both caused by the govern-
ment as being from cholera. Their
deaths were attributed to heart
failure.

Several doctors who signed
the present document to the gov-
ernment claim there have been 40
cholera cases in Barcelona includ-
ing eight deaths since mid-
August.

Since the government's com-
munique no further disclosures
have been made although there
have been renewed assurance
that there is no cause for alarm
and that anti-cholera vaccinations
are not necessary.

Young Libs press for rain-style campaigns

By our Political Staff

ALS go to Scarborough for
annual assembly on Wednes-
day an agenda clearly reflect-
ing influence the Young
are having on the Liberal
policy-making process.

utions for debate covering
rhan crisis, preservation
environment, eradication of
the freedom for the
al in the "data-bank
and criticisms of the
system of the Common
are inspired by Young
thinking. It will therefore
generous, not to say
e if the main body of
dominated by older people
e to put manacles on the
innovators. (Their annual
rom the party has already
it from £8,000 to £15,000).

question of bringing the
Liberal under a system of
ne will arise during the
session as a result of the
which has been made to
remy Thorpe, the party
by a commission headed
Stephen Terrell, QC, Presi-
ect. The commission was
to examine the rela-
s between the Young
s and the main party.

ends that there should be
membership of the party
Young Liberals and
liberals, which would per-
e Young Liberals to be
under the disciplinary
of local constituency asso-

period of self-examination. True,
they continue to attack the hard-
working hand of six Liberal MPs
in the Commons for not making
a stronger challenge to the Con-
servative Government. But they
themselves are finding it difficult
to settle on the future strategy of
"community action" to which
they have got the party com-
mitted.

They say that, while keeping a
foothold in national politics, the
party should concentrate its main
in supporting local protest
groups, for example, homeless
families squatting in empty
houses, workers who want to
establish workers' control,
Women's Lib, old-age pensioners,
and "exploited minorities" like
the black community.

Young Liberal groups are
actively supporting family sup-
porters' movements in Lon-
don boroughs with the active backing
of Lord Avebury (Mr Eric Lub-
hock) and many other housing
groups trying to help the home-
less.

Friday will be Common Market
day. In the morning the assembly
will signify its approval of the
terms of entry negotiated by the
Conservatives; but in the after-
noon there will be an outpouring
of misgivings about the deficien-
cies of the EEC political set-up.

Hazard of a surgeon's gloves

A HIDDEN hazard on surgeons'
gloves may explain the vague
abdominal pains so common a
week or so after a surgical opera-
tion, writes a Medical Correspondent.

A report by two doctors in this
week's British Medical Journal
shows that the starch powder used
to help the rubber gloves slide
easily on to the surgeon's hands
can cause irritation of the
patient's internal organs. In
most people this irritation pro-
duces only temporary discomfort.
But in others the pain may be-
come severe and lead to a
new type of illness between two
and six weeks after the operation.

When this happens the abdo-
men becomes swollen and the
patient runs a fever and suffers
nausea. Another operation is
needed, and the surgeon finds
that the intestines are stuck to
one another, causing an
obstruction to the food flow. The
lining of the abdominal cavity
may contain white nodules,
arousing suspicion that the
patient has tuberculosis or even
inoperable cancer. Only careful
examination of these tissues under
the microscope shows the truth—
that the changes are due to in-
flammation around a granule of
starch.

Why some patients react ex-
cessively to starch and others do
not is still not known, although
complicating factors such as in-
fection may play an important
part. The two doctors, Mr Julian
Neely and Dr. Douglas Davies,
describe five patients with this
condition, and as they were
seen over a few months in two
centres the doctors believe that
the condition is more com-
mon than is realised.

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Heated rear window.
Four iodine quartz headlights.

Fiat 124 Estate. £1090.62
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Fiat 124 Saloon. £990.62
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Heated rear window optional.

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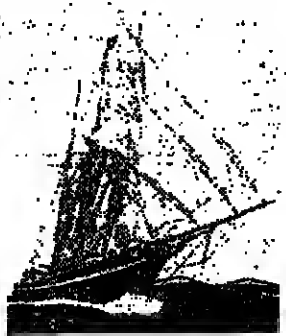
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Shops fit for kings fight the red peril

THE Piccadilly "carriage trade," which still pours wealth into such internationally renowned establishments as Fortnum and Mason, Simpson's and Hatchards, could be badly hit if the Greater London Council approves a bus lane running westward along Piccadilly, against the existing one-way traffic flow.

"Very few of our regular customers come by bus and, with respect, very few would come from the east side of London," Mr A. E. Burton, Simpson's company secretary, suggests tactfully. Like the other "very substantial ratepayers" now taking legal advice to block the plan, he foresees trade falling steeply if chauffeur-driven cars and taxis can no longer deposit customers at the entrance and retrieve them again when they have finished their shopping.

The issue is the first major test-case of official sanction for public transport over private transport. GLC officials are analysing reactions from a crowded public meeting at St James's Church, Piccadilly, in July and from a widely circulated questionnaire setting out the advantages and disadvantages of the plan. The balance of opinion is said to be 50-50.

When the affected stretch of Piccadilly—from the Circus to St James's Street, was made one-way in 1961 the diversions added

half a mile to some journeys. London Transport, who are urging regular passengers to write to them backing the plan, claim that the bus lane would save £40,000 a year in running costs as well as attracting new customers.

Among the disadvantages frankly listed in the GLC's questionnaire were a substantial reduction in the time traffic lights allow pedestrians to cross, additional congestion for ordinary traffic, and loading and unloading difficulties.

But more subtle factors are involved. Piccadilly is a thoroughfare whose shops are renowned for their "exclusiveness." "At home and abroad we are regarded as historical landmarks in the West End," says Mr Haydon Webb, general manager of Fortnum and Mason. "More than half our customers are 'carriage trade,' who expect to be put down and collected from the curb. Apart from this inevitable loss of custom, the whole tone of Piccadilly would be let down by an endless stream of buses. It would become more like Oxford Street."

Reactions from officials of other affected establishments included: Hatchards: "We are 'by Royal Appointment'." Our last royal visitor was Princess Anne three years ago—she was interested in books about horses—but this distinction means a lot to tourists, particularly Americans.



Fortnum's Mr Gallagher: "We draw the line at bare feet"

Australians and Japanese. We have no back entrance, so what would happen about the four van-loads of books picked up every day from our front door?"

Jacksons of Piccadilly: "Our specialised food and fresh, out-of-season fruit attracts a big carriage trade. People come from the country with special containers in their cars to load up with lobsters, crabs and so on to put into their deep freezers."

Rector of St James's, the Rev W. P. Baddeley: "We have some 80 memorial and wedding services a year, with up to 600 guests suitably dressed and coming by car. They might not want to use our back entrance in Jermyn Street."

A pavement-level comment came from 61-year-old Mr John Gallagher, a uniformed commissionaire outside Fortnum and Mason for the past 11 years. He reckons he knows the faces of a thousand customers, including three kings (Norway, Sweden and Jordan). With his colleague

he is deferential to some 600 occupiers of cars and taxis on a busy day, and cannot imagine many of them risking the hazards of crossing Piccadilly—let alone boarding buses.

The chauffeur-driven cars form a parade of snobbery that needles some passers-by. "There was the hippy who threatened to shove me through a plate-glass window when I stopped him going in," says Mr Gallagher. "He had bare feet, and Fortnum's draw the line at bare feet."

But that democracy can be seen to be done even in Fortnum's "carriage trade" was instanced one Christmas, when King Hussein and his family finished their shopping and wanted a taxi to take them to their hotel. "Taxis were very hard to come by, and when a lady customer got one ahead of me I said to her: 'I wonder if you would mind giving up this taxi for a King'." She said: "Certainly not, and the King just had to wait."

Michael Moynihan

Super-louse takes over a million scalps

By Wendy Hughes

A "SUPER-LOUSE," resistant to DDT and other common insecticides, has invaded the scalps of British children. Two reports reveal that more than one million people in England and Wales are infested by head lice, and that the new strain is largely responsible for the dramatic increase. At least half the victims are schoolchildren, and many of the rest are of pre-school age.

The latest reports, compiled by Mr John Maunders and Mr K. G. Coates, challenge lice infestation figures currently held by the Department of Education, who assess the infestation at an optimistic 200,000 schoolchildren. Mr Maunders and Mr Coates claim that the lice have spread because of "super-lice's" resistance to insecticide treatment on one third of all carriers.

A survey of Teesside schoolchildren, conducted by Mr Coates, a research officer in the County Health Department, shows that seven per cent had lousy scalps.

The louse is a bloodsucker living in and laying its eggs on hair. Punctures in the scalp caused by its feeding—usually five times a day—cause irritation and if the skin is broken by repeated scratching, secondary infections such as impetigo can follow.

Mr Maunders, lecturer at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, has been expounding the problem for several years. "The problem," he said yesterday, "is that people do not like to admit to having lice, and local authorities do not want to admit it either, so it is like an innocent conspiracy to keep the thing quiet."

"Some local authorities have given up regular head inspections altogether, and others do not inspect grammar schools, so that the recorded figures of infestation are only about one-half of the actual cases."

The Inner London Education Authority was alerted to the rise of super-lice in 1969 when figures from local boroughs showed that in two years the number of infested children had risen by 50 per cent.

A spokesman for ILA said yesterday that they had increased inspections of children's hair in the areas where the rise is most marked. "We have concentrated particularly on bad areas, but are unable to raise the number of inspections throughout the whole area without a large increase in the size of our health staff. We have been battling against the super-lice since 1969."

The Department of Education said yesterday that up to date figures would not be ready until the end of this year but agreed that 1967 to 1969 had shown an increase in infestation.

In a bid to crush the new enemy, researchers in London have produced a new hair lotion, Malathion, which destroys both lice and eggs and has a residual action for some months. In the current issue of Community Medicine Mr Maunders and Mr Coates report that this new preparation, available without prescription from chemists, has been used successfully in treating 3,000 London and Teesside school children. No side effects were found and the lotion has been approved by the Government watchdog committee on drug safety.

"We have the technical abilities needed to virtually exterminate the louse," says Mr Maunders. "What is needed now is a nationwide effort to get rid of this parasite."



Public militancy private mud

THE 144 unions of the TUC showed themselves capable of a fragile unity in retreat at Blackpool last week, but of no unity at all over anything that could be called an advance.

Tuesday, given over to the Industrial Relations Act, was especially depressing. The unions agreed to a new measure of discipline from the centre by voting to cede some of their individual sovereignty to the TUC. This would have been an important step forward if only they had conceded authority on something useful, strikes or pay, for example. But all they did was to give next year's Congress the right to expel them if they register, as the new Act requires them to do in order to retain legal immunities in strikes or tax concessions for their provident funds.

It would not have been so bad if there had been any evidence of a viable alternative industrial relations policy, or if one had not been so acutely aware of the bad faith of most of the union leaders who fawned from the rostrum. All the union officials I spoke to last week were making plans to meet the Act in private.

Even Mr Hugh Scanlon, the Engineers' leader, whose dedication to the cause of class warfare is unchallenged, has been expected to say his claims on behalf of three million engineering workers to fit the timetable of the Act. Most of his colleagues in the union movement are ready to go much further than him and co-operate more or less actively with the law.

Yet speaker after speaker insisted on demonstrating his militant credentials. It was a sad case of keeping up with the Jack Joneses. They all pinned their hopes on keeping the new laws at bay until the next Labour Government came along to repeal them. But the reality is likely to be exactly the opposite. They will succeed in postponing registration only for a few months; meantime they will leave themselves without protection from suits and actions that the new laws provide; more internal strains and bitterness will be generated among unions than for a generation; and their actions will make the re-election of a Labour Government less likely than ever.

At least in this debate there were some like Mr John Bonfield of the National Graphical Association, who were ready to speak up for practical commonsense. There was no such luck in the arguments over the economy.

Congress subscribed unanimously to a motion condemning stagnation, unemployment and inflation. But who is not against sin? What the unions might do to help get out of the vicious circle was never discussed.

Even to pursue of objectives they had set themselves, the

ERIC
TUC

deliver on r they drive negotiations in As an unlo last week: " get £15 per day for the we're blame haven't got others, has o

Of course grounds for expressed it ment is in Industrial place them of legal dis pellant to present Gov them the st Whitehall a: unions have last 30 years been genui them.

But last not help the problems, it ones. Above than dimini yawning crei is a suprem tion to get leagues in if have told th

Private Shop assa bam super promised a shoplifter d prits are ma

An eye for detail. That's what you need in the police.

Attending to all the details, knowing that missing one point, however small, could mean the difference between a solved and an unsolved crime. Checking the facts, then checking them again. It takes a special kind of person to get so involved in pursuing a job to its conclusion.

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Irish TA rebels may be helping gunmen in Ulster

By Murray Sayle, Letterkenny, Co. Donegal

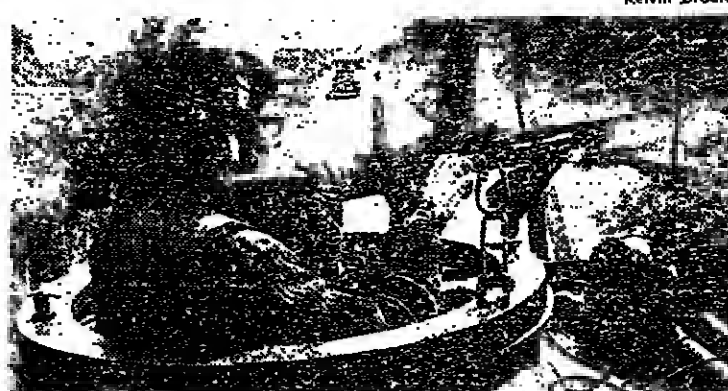
WORRIED Southern Irish army chiefs have ordered an urgent inquiry after receiving an intelligence report that ammunition supplied to the auxiliary territorial army has found its way over the border into Northern Ireland and that territorialists themselves have probably gone over to fight the British Army.

The intelligence reports relate to the confused situation in Donegal, where close relatives of the Catholics of the Bogside in Londonderry provide a natural framework for cross-border movement of ammunition and guerrillas to use it.

The territorialists, known as Foras Cosanta Aitúla—FCA—are a 19,000-strong part-time army raised in support of the 8,000-strong all-volunteer regular

Irish Army. The FCA is equipped with 303 Lee Enfield rifles and a small number of FN high performance rifles. Ammunition to fit either would also fit weapons which might have been stolen from the British Army in IRA arms raids over the years. Wide spread dissatisfaction in the FCA about the inactivity of the Irish regular army and the auxiliaries in the face of events in Northern Ireland, has been reported, and there have been many resignations in recent weeks.

In principle, men permanently resident in Northern Ireland are discouraged from joining the FCA, though there is no Southern Irish law to this effect, as the Dublin Government regards all inhabitants of Ireland as actual or potential Irish citizens.



Patrols keep a Ferret-type eye on the border near Newry

Some members of the FCA are undoubtedly either Derry men or have the strongest possible Derry connections. Only an invisible border line separates Derry from its Donegal hinterland and the arrival of volunteers from Donegal to fight in Derry would be ridiculous.

I have myself, wearing a khaki combat-style jacket, repeatedly crossed the border in the last few days, either in a Dublin registered car or on a bicycle, and I have not yet been stopped, searched or questioned.

Irish army supervision of their side of the border is virtually non-existent. The Irish garrison in Letterkenny, for instance, has been reduced from 200 men to 80 in the past fortnight. This corresponds to a general standoff

by the Irish army all along the border, presumably to avoid clashes with the British army while delicate political negotiations are in progress.

Such patrolling of the border as is done on the Irish side is carried out and by regular Irish police, who patrol along such sections of the border as are accessible by bicycle.

The discrepancies in the returns for ammunition issued to the FCA for training purposes are proving difficult to track down; fearful of the ammunition getting into the wrong hands, the Irish army has for a long time made no allowance of ammunition for target competition practice, and it has become customary to fiddle the returns to allow for a surplus for private practice.

Powell blames it on Heath

MR ENOCH POWELL was in Ulster last night, launching the strongest attack yet made by a British politician on Mr Heath's policy in Northern Ireland. He criticised the Prime Minister's talks with Mr Lynch as "a grave error of judgment" and said that talking with the Prime Minister of a country which wished to "annex" Ulster could be interpreted as a sign that the British were preparing to "get out."

Mr Powell, who was speaking at a Unionist rally in Omagh, began by saying that it was "remarkable that there should appear to be anything remarkable" about a Conservative MP from Staffordshire addressing his political colleagues in County Tyrone. Not only did too few MPs visit Northern Ireland, but "in recent months members of Her Majesty's Government have been conspicuous for their absence from Northern Ireland."

He went on:

"The fact remains that the people of Northern Ireland are in the front line. An assault upon the United Kingdom is in progress. . . . In such circumstances front line troops have a right to expect from time to time the presence and encouragement of their commander-in-chief, no less than of his principal subordinates. Otherwise they may too easily get the idea that they are being left to their own devices and that somebody somewhere does not want to know. What is more dangerous

still, and is beginning to happen, is that the impression is conveyed, to friends and foes alike, that Her Majesty's Government does not really regard Ulster as the front line of defence of the United Kingdom, does not really regard the war as their war, our war, at all."

The impression I have mentioned is exactly that which the enemy exerts himself by every possible means to create. It ought to be the object of Her Majesty's Government to convey, by deed as well as word, the identification of Northern Ireland with the rest of the United Kingdom. . . .

The Government and people of the Irish Republic desire and intend to detach these six counties from the United Kingdom and amalgamate them with the Republic.

They have made no secret of this. Indeed, it is the sort of intention of which it is not possible to make a secret. Naturally they do not propose to do so by overt force themselves, but the route to their objective is opened by whatever means, they will, equally naturally, welcome and exploit that route.

If a campaign of murder, violence and terror were to ravage law and order in Northern Ireland, there would be no need for the government of the Republic to accept responsibility for it; but they would be duty bound to take every means to turn that opportunity to good account to bring nearer

the annexation of the Six Counties.

In fact they know that, were they to fail in this prime duty of any government of the Republic, they would speedily be superseded by another government which would not fail.

All this being so, it is an exhibition of almost stupefying innocence for Her Majesty's Government to expect the assistance of the Irish Republic in ending terrorism and disorder in Ulster. But innocence, though it may be neutral or even admirable in individuals, is a dangerous quality in governments. However poker-faced was the official outcome of the talks this week, between Mr Heath and Mr Lynch, the fact that they took place at all was a grave error of judgment.

When the British Government is seen taking counsel about peace and security in a part of the United Kingdom with the Prime Minister of the very country which is dedicated to the annexation of that part and cannot fail to approve the objects and consequences of the disorder, what must people think? I will tell you. They think "Oho so the British are wobbling and preparing to get out; else why would they be parleying with the residual beneficiary of their embarrassments?" That may be mistaken. I trust it is. But can you blame anyone or force who draws that conclusion. . . . To imagine that the fixed and

settled intent of those whose purpose is to use violence and error to annex Northern Ireland could be deflected or appeased by "reforms" was from the start a belief so patently childish as to raise doubts whether those who professed it could really be in earnest.

There is one "reform," and one only, which would appease the authors of violence and disorder. It is the measure by which any enemy can be appeased: to give in. . . . Violence begins, grows and gathers momentum because it is fed by hope of success.

Up to the present its hope has grown. That hope has been fostered and raised by the actions of the British Government which in the deeds that speak louder than words, affords encouragement to the enemies of Ulster.

The truest, deepest responsibility for the deeds of violence in Ulster does not lie in the backstreets of Belfast or Dublin; it does not lie in Northern Ireland, nor in the Republic. It lies in Westminster, it lies with Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and with the Parliament of the United Kingdom. Only when their policies and actions, as well as their professions, bring conviction to their friends and foe alike that the realities of this province are understood and that the unity of the realm will be maintained will the gull of innocent blood depart from Westminster. . . .

Faulkner ready for Catholic deal

By John Whale

MR FAULKNER, Prime Minister of Northern Ireland, has a detailed plan ready which would bring Catholics into the Stormont Senate (the Upper House) and allow them to take junior ministerial jobs in what is now an exclusively Protestant government.

At the same time, an enlargement of the Stormont House of Commons, perhaps by proportional representation, would increase Catholic numbers there, too. Mr Faulkner may well deploy the plan at his meeting with Mr Heath and Mr Lynch, Prime Minister of the Republic of Ireland.

Although there is more diplomatic activity to come, that meeting now seems certain to take place—probably just before the special Westminster session arranged for Wednesday and Thursday week. Oddly enough, officials in Dublin have been working on a similar Stormont Senate scheme. But the Lynch Government wants civil servants from all three capitals to follow up the three-man meeting by affording all available ideas for political restructuring in the North, including the suggestion from Mr Wilson, leader of the Opposition, for a Parliamentary Commission which would limit Stormont's present powers. Mr Faulkner hopes to prevent any talk of limitation.

If this and other difficulties can be solved, Mr Lynch is ready to make what is by the standards of Irish politics, a big concession. He is prepared to say that, given further political change in the North, the Republic will renounce its re-unification aims for the foreseeable future. Since this would soothe certain Protestant fears, it is in part the answer, to the repeated Protestant question: "What have talks about the North got to do with Lynch, anyway?" And

Dublin sees another answer: if change in the North could be presented as partly Mr Lynch's work, opinion in the South would allow him to move more strongly against the IRA than at present. Members of the public would be prepared to give information against terrorists and would be ready to convict.

But the Lynch government not disposed to venture on step-by-step renunciation or measures—without some form of improved political co-operation in the North in return.

Extremists on both sides are unimpressed. Each of the IRA and other irregulars claim that they understand and represent Northern Catholics, and they intend to fight on—partly to good effect, against rivals. Against this, the haughty Protestants believe change is pointless in count the IRA, and therefore, resisted. Only military one count. Mr Faulkner borrows the IRA's tactics to the three talks by increasing the size and scope of the locally-raised Ulster Defence Regiment. But this would involve increasing recruitment to the Reg and loyalist Protestants want to join it in its present form. They want it freed from British Army control. London refuses. Deadlock.

The major point of dispute is the Province now is in these Protestant frustration affect the situation. The less confidence in Belfast, London or Dublin that Protestants are in the end amenable to reason and the law. To in Belfast has thought it to prepare plans both for a strike against Protestants, should they become more and for the containment of Protestant attacks.

'Internees must be free

AN APPEAL to the British Government to seek an end to internment in Northern Ireland was made yesterday by the Association for Legal Justice in Northern Ireland. It said men were still being arrested and brutally treated, relatives were refused information as to their whereabouts, and lawyers were denied access. "The rule of law is being flouted by the law enforcement agencies themselves."

The association said that opposition representatives in the Northern Ireland Parliament insisted that internment must end before they would join talks on how to give a bigger role to the Roman Catholic minority being put under "disturbing pressure" to yield. The association condemns in the strongest possible terms the actions of appointed spokesmen in Northern Ireland, and police elsewhere, who are pressuring MPs to forget about the de facto interests of the province.

Mr Brian Faulkner, the Northern Ireland Premier, said in a speech at Queen's University last, yesterday that internment was aimed at the protection of those engaged in evil activities—whether as planners, organisers, or as the dupes. He conceded that internment was a distasteful measure. "Naturally many well-intentioned people ask, 'Is there not a way?' They should realise that the due processes were tried for a very long

Enter the THES.

On Friday 15 October The Times Higher Education Supplement starts life, to report news and developments in higher education: in arts and sciences; technology; in teaching and research; and in administration and policy.

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In the 1960s higher education was our fastest growing major national enterprise apart from electronics and natural gas; in the seventies expansion is likely to be at least as great. By 1980 some 100,000 academic staff (and upwards of a million students) will be involved in Britain alone. On them will be spent an annual budget probably approaching £1,000 million, or one per cent of the gross national product.

Others who will read and communicate increasingly through the Higher Education Supplement are the people in those areas most closely related to higher education within government, industry, commerce, the professions and the schools.

Shouldn't you become a reader? The THES: Friday's paper. 8p.

Higher Education

SUPPLEMENT

Vaizey attacks 'suspect' student costs report

MR VAIZEY, Secretary of State for Education, has launched a vigorous attack on a report by the Education Committee of the House of Commons which claims that the cost of higher education in this country is "suspect".

The report, published last week, claims that the cost of higher education in this country is "suspect" because it is too high, and that the government should take steps to reduce it. Mr Vaizey said that the report was "a very serious indictment of the way in which higher education is financed in this country."

He said that the government was committed to the principle of free higher education, but that it was necessary to ensure that the system was financially sound. He said that the government was committed to the principle of free higher education, but that it was necessary to ensure that the system was financially sound.

US business schools hit by industry budget cuts

AMERICAN business schools are being hit by industry budget cuts, according to a report by the Association to Advance Collegiate Schools of Business International (AACSB).

The report says that many industry-funded business schools are facing serious financial difficulties. It says that the cuts in industry funding are threatening the viability of many business schools, particularly those that rely heavily on industry support.

Higher education: the case for a new journal

THE Higher Education Supplement is a new journal which will provide a comprehensive overview of higher education in the United Kingdom. It will cover a wide range of topics, including policy, research, and practice.

The journal is intended to provide a platform for discussion and debate on the issues facing higher education. It will be a valuable resource for those involved in higher education, including academics, administrators, and policy-makers.

Quality of colleges defended

MR VAIZEY has defended the quality of colleges against claims that they are of a lower standard than universities. He said that colleges provide a high quality of education, and that they are an essential part of the higher education system.

He said that the government was committed to the principle of free higher education, and that it was necessary to ensure that the system was financially sound. He said that the government was committed to the principle of free higher education, and that it was necessary to ensure that the system was financially sound.

University 'elite' under fire at academic freedom conference

THE University of London has been criticised for its support of academic freedom at a conference. The conference, held in London, was attended by representatives from various universities and academic organisations.

The conference discussed the importance of academic freedom, and the role of universities in society. It was criticised for its support of academic freedom, and for its failure to address the issues facing higher education.

AEC plea on student

THE Association of Educational Centres (AEC) has made a plea for better student support. It said that students need more support in order to succeed in their studies, and that the government should take steps to improve the support system.

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High success rate in B Ed

THE British Educational Research Association (BERA) has reported a high success rate in the B Ed programme. The B Ed programme is a three-year programme for the training of teachers.

The BERA said that the success rate in the B Ed programme was high, and that it was a reflection of the high quality of the programme. It said that the programme was committed to the principle of free higher education, and that it was necessary to ensure that the system was financially sound.

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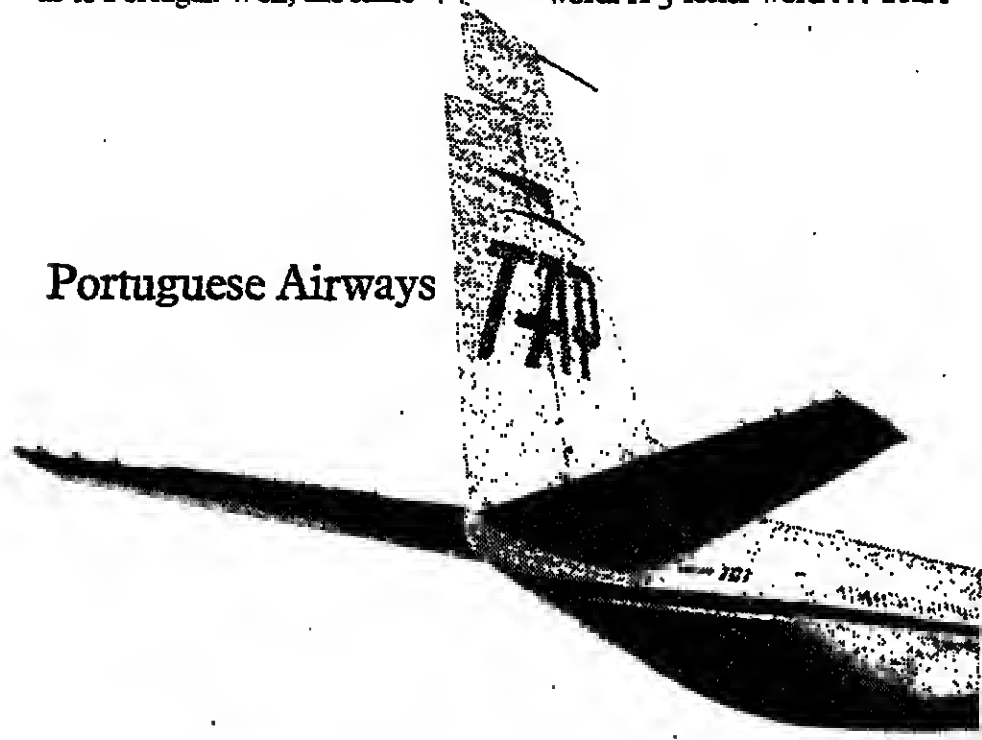
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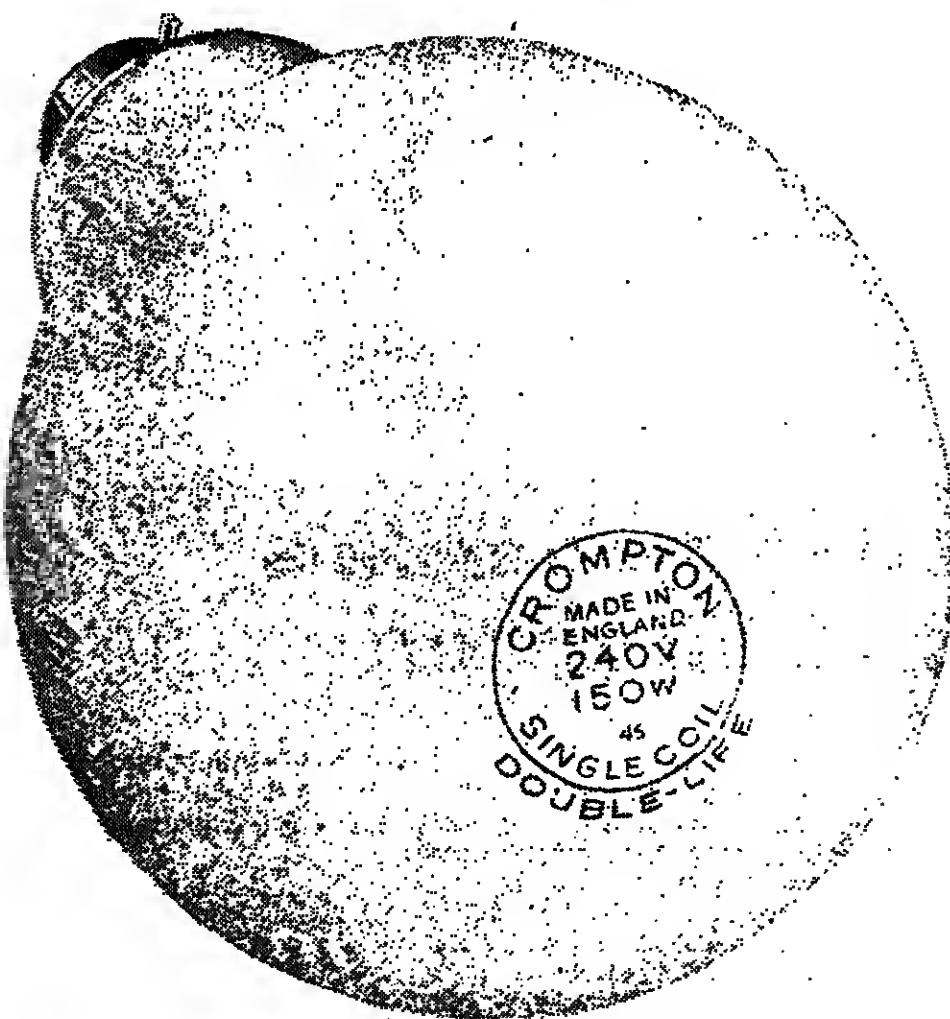
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SPECTRUM

SOUTH AFRICA

South Africa's resettlement camps—where Africans repatriated from the cities are forced to live—do not figure highly on tourist brochures. Conditions inside them have been exposed by Father Cosmas Desmond who is now under house arrest in South Africa. DENIS HERBSTSTEIN reports on what goes on behind the camp fences.

Inside the black camps

DIMBAZA CAMP, in the Eastern Cape, shows why Father Desmond is so critical—and why the South African government has reacted so swiftly to his revelations. Dimbaza looks pretty enough from the road. The houses are brightly painted, enclosed by a fringe of trees and two sparkling dams. But approach it along the rutted path and you are greeted by a sign "Entry without permit is prohibited. Trespassers will be prosecuted." Now you can see the trees are stunted, their branches lopped off to the trunk for firewood. In the freezing winter. Hundreds of one and two-roomed and a small number of four-roomed houses of pressed concrete line the slopes of Dimbaza. Inside there are no ceilings, floors or doors. Some of the few clay huts collapsed after last year's heavy rains.

Mrs M. lives in a one-roomed house 16ft by ten with wooden walls one inch thick in a section called "Campplengeni" (literally "in the planks"). It was the middle of the southern summer, yet the linoleum on the floor was unhealthily damp. She shared an outside toilet with the neighbours and did her cooking over a fire burning on two stones in front of the door. Mrs M. had come from Middelburg three years before because she lived on the wrong side of an arbitrary line beyond which "superfluous" Africans were not tolerated. We were told that we would come here and live in freedom and be happy. Mrs M. laughed without bitterness. "Free... we cannot see it." As we chatted, members of her household came in and dropped to the ground. How many live in your house? She counted on her fingers, slowly, trying to recall who slept in the double bed, who in this corner, who against that box. They were all counting, fingers jabbing outwards, but in the end they couldn't agree... to this day I still do not know whether seven, eight or a dozen human beings called that shack "home."

Every two months she receives a pension of £5.25p, while a young woman in the family earns £3.25p for weeding. The rent is 55p a month. Her household depended on this combined monthly income of less than £6.

A white Christ was on the wall. And South African Airways posters... "six miles high 11 times a week to 11 European cities... Paris... art in the streets, folkies in the clubs, a view from the Eiffel Tower... Rome... miles of spaghetti... la Dolce Vita." That day they had eaten mealie meal and coffee for breakfast. It was now just past the middle of the month and not a penny was left to Mrs M. Her short pension was six weeks away. How will you live? "I will borrow, grow a bit of spinach outside..."

Dimbaza is a town of 10,000 people, which could end up with 30,000. Women and children, as do the old and infirm, and former political prisoners

exiled here from the cities. But the overwhelming majority of the malnutrition disease, pellagra, Kwashiorkor, caused by lack of protein and calories is far more serious, with a mortality rate among hospital admissions of 30 per cent. Permanent inhibition of growth and mental ability follow those who survive. I saw several children with ginger hair, the tell-tale sign of Kwashiorkor. With no permanent doctor in the camp it is difficult to know how many children die from protein-calorie malnutrition and gastroenteritis.

But work is a two-edged sword. For if just one member of a household finds a job, rations are invariably stopped, even if a day weeding. Mr W. R. earned £9, about £2.50 of which went on rent, and with the rest he had to feed and clothe his wife, seven children and one grandchild. The value of the rations he would have received had he not been employed was £8.50.

Rations are made up of corn meal, beans, fat, skimmed milk and salt—no sugar, tea or coffee. Overloaded with carbohydrates and deficient in proteins and calcium, a diet more exactly designed to produce malnutrition could not have been imagined.

In the first half of last year there were 345 known cases of the malnutrition disease, pellagra. Kwashiorkor, caused by lack of protein and calories is far more serious, with a mortality rate among hospital admissions of 30 per cent. Permanent inhibition of growth and mental ability follow those who survive. I saw several children with ginger hair, the tell-tale sign of Kwashiorkor. With no permanent doctor in the camp it is difficult to know how many children die from protein-calorie malnutrition and gastroenteritis.

"Beauty Douglas was born 7.12.68," is the simple inscription on a cross. "She died 19.1.69." Most of the graves are nameless, just mounds of sand, some no more than three feet long. Since Dimbaza was opened in 1967, nearly 300 children have been buried in this graveyard. About 38 have died from malnutrition in the past two months.

A note on burial expenses in a church news letter: "Official burial fees, £1.15p for an adult; 80p for a child. Exceptions are made for people of no income. "In many cases any available

house furniture is used for a coffin, e.g. cupboards; secondhand plan bought in the township at 85p—depending on quality boxes may be bought at children's coffin; those afford a more respectable may buy new timber Durrheim's shop at £4 a coffin.

Small wonder Mrs J. widow, decamped for Po meth with her three names arrested, spent 30 jail, and on her Dimbaza said: "It was t jail, at least the me regular, there was son and there were no ear pushing up in the wet m

There are some brig inter Church Aid re regional World Com Churches) and the Re donate about £120 a m a soup kitchen, drie powder for the really and free firewood. month, while South Afr tributed food and clod the camps in a National Compassion. A drop in U but at least a sign th people do care.

BEHAVIOUR

What's in a name—a life of misery?



A CHILD'S name, chosen to gratify its parents or impress the neighbours, can hang round its neck like a millstone. The name can be not merely a lifetime of sly jokes and teasing, but real suffering, unpopularity, and even mental illness.

First names like Matilda, Philomena or Pinkney, and surnames like Handbag, Overflow or Placenta (all genuine) have prompted two psychologists at the University of Sussex—Christopher Bagley and Louise Evan-Wong—to undertake a survey of their effects on the people who bear them. They were following up some evidence which suggested that children with unusual names often suffered from psychiatric disturbances although they had no other apparent abnormality.

The hunch was not an unreasonable one. One study of American girls, for instance, had showed that as many as one in four was dissatisfied with one or both of the names they had, and that for many of them this meant a consequent shyness and embarrassment. A study at Harvard involving more than 3,000 students showed that there was a significant link between the drop-out rate of certain people before exams and those who had "idiosyncratic" names. And in Africa it has been found that with the Ashanti in Ghana children grow up with different personalities depending on the descriptive names they are given.

Bagley and Evan-Wong took the names of eighty or so psychiatrically disordered children and paired each one with a name taken at random from another group of children with nervous disorders. They then asked more than forty colleagues—doctors, nurses, other psychologists, and teachers—to look at this list and to say which name in each pair (if any) showed peculiarities.

Of the 166 names, these colleagues thought that on average thirty-seven of them were unusual in some way, and a group of some nineteen names in particular, were consistently picked out as being peculiar. All these (names like Squelch, Stutter, Mucky,

Fidget, Pansey) belonged to the psychiatrically disordered group.

To confirm that children, too, saw these names as odd the psychologists gave the same list of eighty-three pairs to a group of eleven-year-olds. To make the experiment more real they presented the question in a game-like way, asking a child to imagine that he had won a prize—a ticket to a holiday camp, where swimming and fun fairs and discotheques were all free; and then to say which child in each pair he would like to take with him. Overwhelmingly, the children with "ordinary" names were preferred.

Ordinary names then, court popularity. Being unpopular, however, is not the same as being mentally ill. Is there a possibility that some names—say those of the nineteen consistently seen as odd—have had serious consequences?

In another part of the experiment a different group of children was given 19 pairs of names: one out of each pair was taken from the list of particularly odd names, the other was a more common one. The children were told that one in each pair was always naughty, always in trouble, never did what the teacher wanted and was, in consequence, a thoroughly undesirable type. Would they guess which child of the two it was? On average the children opted for the "odd" name 16 times out of 19.

It appeared, therefore, that an unusual name could also affect the early popularity of a child at school and with friends. More important, it might conceivably have affected these children's attitudes towards themselves—their self-image as psychologists call it.

To test this, Bagley and Evan-Wong compared the clinical histories of the 19 children with the very odd names with those of the other 64 children, who had more ordinary names but were also psychiatrically ill. They compared the number of crises each child had gone through before his illness. A crisis was something like the child's separation from its mother for a long time at an early age, or having to live in very

crowded and materially poor conditions, being adopted or having to live for a time in an institution.

In fact the group of 19 children had had, on average, about half the number of such crises prior to the onset of their illness as the other 64. Indeed, only three of them came from "broken"

homes while nearly half in the other group had disturbed backgrounds.

Some psychiatric disturbance might, therefore, stem indirectly from odd names: one thing is certain, influence this is other children's reactions to the names and the way they treat those who possess them.

Dr Bagley has been keen to find out whether the same sort of process occurs in normal children—in an ordinary school. He has not published any results yet, but said this week that in one school—a comprehensive South of London—there does appear to be a link between names and other aspects of school life. He says that not only is there general agreement in the school as to which are the children with odd names, but that this also affects the treatment of these

children by both other "named" children, and Other children see the ones as less popular, no figures, teachers (perhaps important) see them likely to be a behaviour in school or as more ill plain naughty.

There is an important however. The reasons people give for not liking names are precisely the others give for preferring Reaction to one's name depends on other aspects of personality—which are relevant to mental health in any case, a lot of people say they don't like the cannot be too worried—one in ten of them even change it.

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حکومت الاصل

the stolen masterpieces:



SING: Titian's 'Madonna and child between two saints' from the church of Pieve di Cadere, North on the night of September 3, 1971.

MISSING: Lucas Cranach the elder's 'Venus with cherub,' one of 118 paintings stolen from Weimar during the war.

MISSING: Bellini's St. Sebastian and St. Vincent, stolen from a set of nine panels from the altar of the church of San Giovanni e Paolo Venice on the night of September 7, 1971.

MISSING: Albrecht Dürer's portrait of 'Duke John the Good' stolen from Gotha after the war and very possibly in North America.

Will they turn up like this Rubens?



FOUND: Rubens' 'St. Gregory the poet,' 'Liberated' by allied troops with 306 other masterpieces from the Gotha Stadtmuseum, it was identified yesterday as hanging in the Albright Art Gallery, Buffalo, New York State.

NY, of a Rubens painting of St. Gregory Nazianzenus.

The painting, however, was stolen from the Stadtmuseum of Gotha after the war when American troops occupied the town.

At the time the gallery announced that the picture had been acquired from a New York dealer, E. & A. Silberman in 1953. Mr Mackintosh Buck, assistant director of the Albright Gallery confirmed that the picture came from Gotha—it has the museum stamp on the back—but he was under the impression that the town had sold the collection years ago. He expressed surprise on hearing that his Rubens was on the German Government's wanted list.

But international co-operation in the recovery of works of art is almost as inadequate as the preventive action taken to stop the pictures disappearing in the first place. In Italy which has the greatest store of artistic wealth in the world the scene is a fairly desperate one.

The reasons range from the slowness of the bureaucracy to the indifference of the politicians and Italian public opinion, to the poverty of many churches. It is almost impossible to guard the hundreds and hundreds of churches in the 250 Italian dioceses which are now the main target of the thieves.

This year's budget allocates £2 million for buying pictures, maintenance, salaries for those not directly paid by the ministry, £1 million for restoring, for anti-theft devices, and for protecting art works belonging to the State. £1.2 million for restoring and looking after art works belonging to the church and other non-State bodies, and £160,000 for subsidies to other agencies of various descriptions.

Some palliatives have been adopted recently though. Since 1970 an extra £250,000 a year has been allocated for anti-theft devices but as a modern device costs up to £40,000, this means that the vast majority of churches, in particular, are unprotected.

For the time being it seems that the protection of the country's artistic heritage is bound to remain a secondary consideration in Italy. As one official rather bitterly put it: "There's no votes to be lost or gained with stolen pictures, so it remains low on the politicians' list of priorities."

But the problem is by no means one of just preventative action and the allocation of men and money to do this. In the undergrowth of Italian officialdom there are a number of competing organisations all involved with the recovery of art works and two cases with the arrest of the thieves and receivers. The oldest and best established in terms of experience and know-how in the shadowy world of dubious dealers

and crooked collectors is Siviero's delegation for the recovery of works of art, set up by the Anglo-American governments at the end of the war with the aim of getting back thousands of works of art stolen and bought by the Nazis.

Siviero has managed to get back some 3,000 art works from the Germans, but he complains that he is constantly being sniped at by his rivals, who in any case have little expertise in the highly specialised field in which he operates. Until two years ago he had to manage on a budget of little more than £6,000 a year although he had officials from various ministries attached to his office. Then with the rise in thefts he found his budget increased tenfold but most of his assistants take away.

The reason is not difficult to find. Both the police force and paramilitary carabinieri got in on the act in the late 1960s. But instead of merging forces with Siviero's organisation, the police and the carabinieri have all gone their own way. Both the police forces operate internationally through Interpol, but one of their troubles is that the countries where most of the stolen paintings end up—Switzerland, Germany, USA, Canada and South America—do not have similar squads of policemen dressed up as art experts (or vice-versa). Although the intention is certainly good it does seem that the special talents of Siviero and his organisation could blend well with those of the police.

A number of dealers in Rome are sceptical about the involvement of existence of art gangs. One of them, Marcello Sestieri, a leading international Rome dealer, made a clear distinction between pictures bought legally and exported illegally, and stolen pictures. The Boston Museum's smuggler, he said, belonged only to the former category. No one had proved to his satisfaction that there existed gangs or private collectors ready to get involved in the latter.

But one Italian female senator, Tullia Romagnoli Carrettoni, in a speech to the Senate on June 18 1971 cited the names of three men domiciled in Switzerland, stating that all three had been involved in illicit art dealings. She called for their expulsion from Italy. Today all of them are free to come and go in Italy, and one maintains an office in Rome. No one doubts that if the Titian, and the Bellinis have been passed on to the international art underworld that it will be very difficult to place them unless the theft was done on commission. It does seem that for some years to come the steady drain of Italy's patrimony will continue. There is a long way to go before the necessary organisation, both for preventive action and recovery, is set up.

One hopes that there will be something left to protect by the time the bureaucratic tangles, the public and official indifference and lethargy, the lack of money and staff have all been sorted out.

Andrew Hale
and Colin Simpson

CHILDREN

Sweet propaganda

LAST WEEK in Spectrum the steady march of tooth decay was charted. If there was one point on which all dental authorities agreed it was that sweets are a major cause of decay in children's teeth and that if children could be persuaded not to eat them then the incidence of decay could be dramatically reduced.

Yet the dental profession's campaign to convince children—and parents—of the dangers of sweets is being undermined by pro-sweets propaganda which is not only directed at children during their most receptive years but is of such a persuasive nature that me would be forgiven for thinking that sweets manufacturers themselves were behind it. Comics are the worst offenders but it will come as a considerable shock to many parents who do their best to contain their children's sweets consumption that school text books contain strong pro-sweets material.

The Ladybird Key Words reading scheme is widely used in schools throughout the country. The text has been prepared by Mr W. Murray, an experienced headmaster. Yet, in book 3B, "Boys and Girls", children may read the following references to sweets: p. 42: "Jane is with Peter. Jane says, 'Here is a sweet shop. Please get some sweets Peter. Go into this shop for some sweets. Yes, we want some sweets says Peter.' p. 16: "Peter and Jane are in the car with Daddy. They see a toy shop and a sweet shop." In book 3C, "Let Me Write", the very first sentence a child is required to write in the "Give me" section is "Give me some sweets."

IPC Magazines publish "Play-hour and Robin" which they describe as "a storytime weekly." The cover story each week is "The Magic Roundabout" based on the BBC children's television series. The issue of April 10 this year reads: "The Magic Roundabout children wanted some sweets so Zebedee took them to the 'Sweet Shop'. See! It is made of all different kinds of sweets! 'Help yourselves,' said Zebedee, springing up and taking a liquorice chimney pot. 'There are all sorts of sweets for everyone!' The roof does taste nice," said Rosalie, Paul and Basil. "So do these mints!" smiled Florence.

Dougal had found a lump of sugar inside the shop. "This is the sweetest sweet shop I've ever seen," he said.

"Teddy Bear" is another IPC children's magazine. The issue of August 21 this year (as well as a reference to the prize in a teddy bear race) bears a big advertisement for Basset's Dolly Mixture. The advertisement is disguised as a comic strip called "Penny Doll" and ends with Penny Doll saying to Peter Bear: "Thank you, Peter. You can have this box of lovely Dolly Mixture for being so helpful."

Is there anything parents and dentists can do against this insidious form of sweets persuasion? "I wish I knew," says Dr John Yudkin, Professor of Nutrition at Queen Elizabeth College, London. "I lie awake at night worrying about it because I believe that sugar causes not only caries (decay) but also coronary thrombosis. I'm beginning to think that—Big Brother or not—the problem can only be solved by legislation. Just as the law recognises that cocaine is bad for you then the law is should have something to say the same about sugar."

In the meantime, Professor D. C. A. Picton, professor of Preventive and Experimental Dentistry at University College Hospital, London, offers this advice: "Try to impose a complete ban on sweets for children under four. For those over four restrict the eating of sweets to a particular time of day, preferably tea-time. Or even better, restrict it to one tea-time a week, say Saturday. Then allow the child to eat as many sweets as he can in that limited time. There is clear evidence that this rationing system causes a marked reduction in children's caries."

Phillip Knightley

Dental decay

In last week's issue we quoted Professor Gerald Winter of the Eastman Dental Institute as saying that there was no connection between tooth-brushing and dental decay in the front teeth. In fact Professor Winter's findings show that in very young children there is no relation between tooth-brushing and decay, with the exception of the front teeth where beneficial results have been recorded.

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CONDITIONS OF CONTRACT

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The Director of Contracts,
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WOMEN'S APPOINTMENTS
appear on page 32

CENTRAL ELECTRICITY GENERATING BOARD South Western Region



RESEARCH ENGINEERS

Applications are invited for the following posts in the Scientific Services Department:-

1. RESEARCH OFFICER Control Engineering Section (V.N. 272/71)

Applicants should possess a degree in engineering, mathematics or control technology. Practical experience in one or more of the following fields would be an advantage:-

- (i) Analogue or Hybrid Computation.
- (ii) On-line Digital Computation.
- (iii) Advanced Identification Methods.
- (iv) Control System Design.

The Section is involved in using advanced identification techniques to determine oil fired and nuclear boiler response leading to more efficient and advanced forms of closed loop optimal and adaptive control. The application of digital computation techniques in these fields will form an important part of the Section's activities.

2. RESEARCH OFFICER Engineering Operations Section (V.N. 273/71)

A vacancy exists in a group finding solutions to a wide range of plant vibration problems including turbine vibrations, flow induced boiler vibrations and component vibrations in the gas circuit of nuclear reactors. The work involves determining immediate solutions to plant problems as they arise as well as longer term investigations involving theoretical, laboratory and on site work.

Applicants should possess a good degree in engineering and preferably have had experience in solving vibration problems.

The work of the Department, which is located at Portsmouth on the north Somerset coast near Bristol, is directed towards solving complex problems that arise on the Region's generating plant. The work requires a thorough understanding of fundamentals and the ability to apply these to the solution of practical problems. The Region has 2000 MW oil and coal fired power stations together with four nuclear stations including an AGR.

The appointments will be made in one of the following grades:- £1250-£2199 or £2118-£2685, depending on age, qualification and experience. Applications on form SF/1, obtainable from the Personnel Manager Central Electricity Generating Board, South Western Region, 15-23 Oakfield Grove, Bristol BS8 2AS, should be made by the 27th September 1971, quoting the appropriate Vacancy Number.

INTERNAL AUDITOR-INTERNATIONAL

Aged 26+, interested in checking and reporting on the accounting, systems and procedures of the U.K. and European subsidiaries and divisions of a large multinational U.S.A. Corporation. Applicants should have several years' good post-qualifying experience, be self-contained, preferably single, and prepared to travel extensively in U.K. and Europe from a U.K. base. The salary is negotiable around £3,000+ with generous fringe benefits. Future promotion prospects in this expanding world-wide Corporation are excellent.

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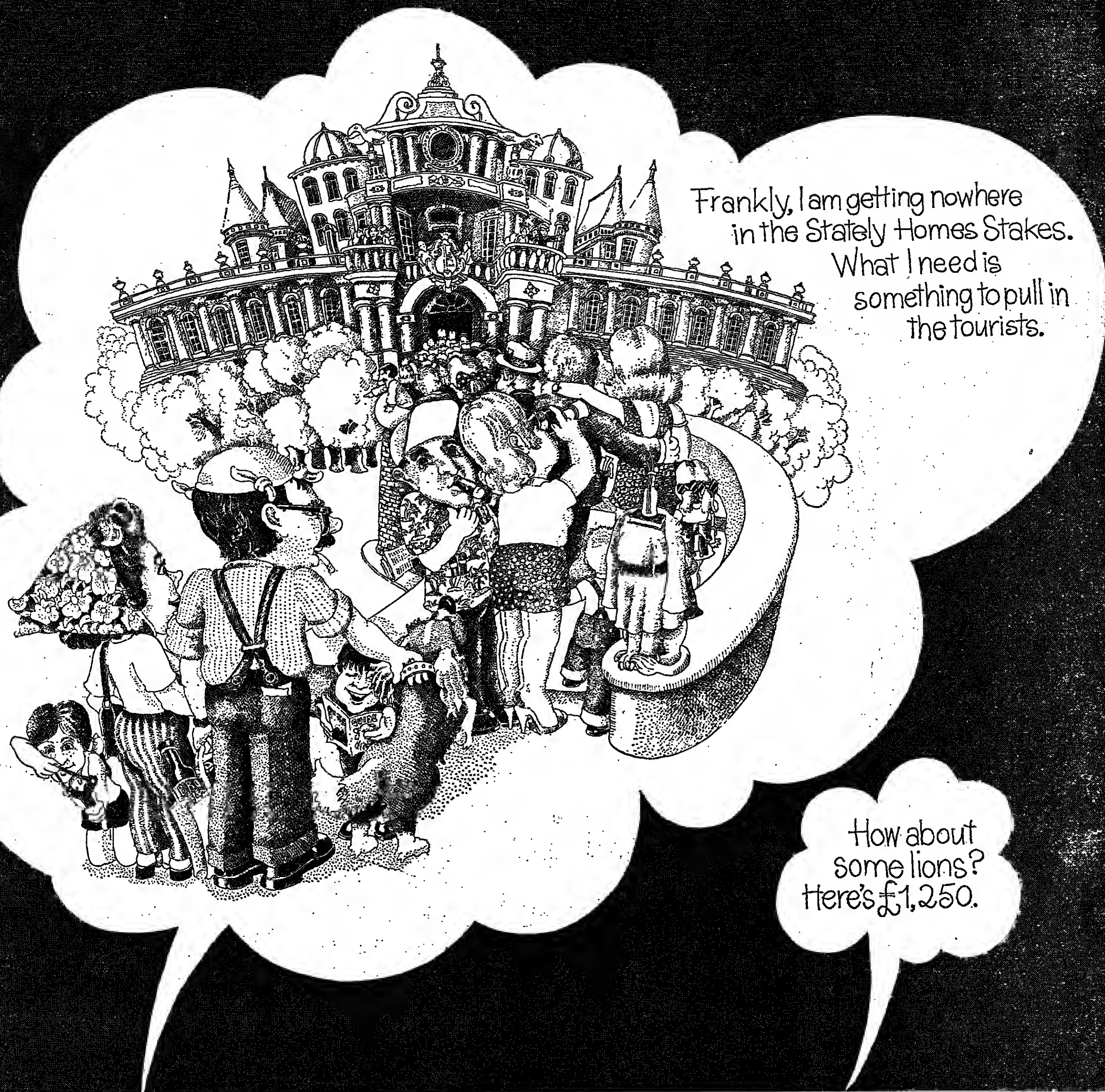
Appointments are in the grade of Inspector for which candidates must be single, age 19-27, at least 5ft 8ins tall, of good physical and normal vision without glasses. Minimum educational requirements are:

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- b) At least 1 year's Commissioned Service in H.M. Forces, or in the Inspector of a Colonial Police Force.
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حکومت المملكة المتحدة

When criticism isn't cricket

A TASTE of his own medicine for John Snow, the vicar's son, who is England's fastest bowler (the ball leaves his hand at about 80 mph), the man whose bumpers earned him the nickname Abominable Snowman when we brought the Ashes back from Down Under last year. Why? Australians claimed he bowled at their heads instead of the wicket.

He's been taking a few literary hangers about his own person, following the publication of his slim volume of poems, *Contrasts*, little verses with titles like *Anne* and *The Willow* and an ode to Len Ealey, cricketer and coach. The Observer called them "feeble, banal and ineptish, which wasn't very kind, but it was London Magazine's editor, Alan Ross, poet and critic, one-time cricketer with Northampton, who really bang them down at this literary tail-end.

Writing in this month's issue of the Cricketer Ross says: "These fifteen or so doodles are limp in rhythm, trite in sentiment and weak in grammar and just about everything else."

He adds that Snow ought to read some modern poetry: Ross's perhaps?

Is Ross being quite fair about Snow's modest efforts? "I'm being gentle," Ross told David Blandy. "I suppose it's extraordinary a cricketer writing poems. Like a monkey singing. But Snow's stuff is feeble. It's not absolute rubbish. There's a flicker of talent."

All's fair in cricket and criticism, Ross feels: he's had to duck

from literary hangers, too: like this one, Cyril Connolly reviewing his book of poems *Northern* from Sicily: "Too many images and statements," says Connolly. "His comments and puns can be superficial... we become aware that Mr Ross's camera has a jaundiced filter."

Ross, who used to be a cricketer

writer, isn't a great fan of Snow on the field: says he doesn't pull out all the stops in county matches when he's playing for Sussex, though he's splendid when he's playing for England.

Snow, who showed his temper in a Test match this summer, sending the tiny Gavaskar flying when he went for a run, has shown remarkable restraint under the provocative literary attacks. "I don't care if they don't like it. I don't care if other cricketers laugh," said the poet-cricketer. He says he might bring out another volume soon.

What does Snow think of Ross's poetry? "Ross? I always get Alan Ross mixed up with Gordon Ross. I don't know Alan wrote poetry. We read him sample. 'Not bad,' said Snow after a long pause. 'But it's not very lively, is it?'

CLOSE OF PLAY SCORE

from ROAD TO LYALLPILL, by Stuart
What if eternal darkness slipped your face
Or a noseless man touched your hand,
Would the puking rise
From where it lies,
Would you feel small
A part of the damned?

from NORTH FROM SICILY, by Ross
I look again and feel the first
Faint sneeze of just in autumn's deadly tune

Test	Wicket	Runs	Wicket	Runs
MR A. BURN, poet and cricketer, aged 45	4	120	5	5
SAW, J. cricketer and poet, aged 35	54	115	18	100

Atticus

ng ary

Early-forgotten voice of the Leary, the 30-year-old psychologist whose mis with LSD made him is echoed this week in a new book called

or is written and published by Englishman Brian 36, a painter and David a New Society staff and describes the mind-effects of four years in prisons (Barritt's experience of language and in the writing of it is excitedly written in Aldiss, William Burdett and Colin McInnes. has his own ideas on and was excited by this which tries to reach "into of the mind." Time once said sarcastically could communicate this, with amnesia, with a, Leary, he hadn't been communicating with ue. Five years ago he shed to a mind-blowing ears in prison, plus a fine for taking half-an-marijuana across the border.

ears ago Leary escaped minimum-security prison and happily fled to where exiled Black leader Eldridge Cleaver art; but he and Cleaver eye-to-eye and Cleaver under arrest for non-mary behaviour.

explains in his contribution book *Whisper*, he has even distinct languages: military, economic, cultural, spiritual and neurological. Cleaver could only deal/military and Leary neurological. wrote his piece, a kind poem called *Wanderers*. In March, then decided for the easier climate of son; he made the mistake through Switzerland, fell ill, and while she operating Leary was arrested by the Swiss hereupon the Americans an extradition order on have put up £7,500 bail and in Switzerland where a way with money you misse it, you actually pay out the darkest cloud has lining. In Switzerland if money is held for a's Rosemary Leary, they one per cent interest.



Kevin Brodie

EAST African-Asians are the least militant of all coloured people, says Dr Kreuz. Pariu (left), fashionably militant in her American combat outfit, isn't sure. "Most coloured people in this country are too passive. They should stick up for themselves more. I still find people very patronising. When I was in the Midlands last year a woman complained to me about scrounging immigrants. 'Do you want me to go home?' I asked. 'Oh,' she said, 'you're different. If you just dyed your hair, you'd look as if you'd been on a long holiday in Jersey.' Pariu wonders if it didn't occur to her that she might not want to look as if she'd been on a long holiday in Jersey.

Parinoic

PARIN (above), is twenty-eight, comes from Tanzania, and works on *The Sunday Times*. She is, according to Dr Ernest Kreuz, one of tomorrow's intellectuals, and this is indeed good news. Kreuz, a senior lecturer in sociology, created a stir last week with his widely-publicised views on race, which challenge Professor H. J. Eysenck's view that coloured people have a low intelligence quote and this is due to hereditary factors. Kreuz says Eysenck hasn't taken everything into account—environment, group culture, community life, kinship, and the coloured group with the most in Britain is the East African-Asians. (Kreuz said he had hoped to have a TV confrontation with the learned professor last week but Eysenck couldn't be got to the cameras.) Kreuz himself is forty, born of Rumanian Jewish family, and he sees in their adaptability certain similarities between the Jewish

race and the East African-Asians. "I expect them to move very rapidly up the social scale to Britain," he says. "They will be tomorrow's intellectuals." Pariu says wisely that "intellectual might be the wrong word. 'British society has a respect for people who can make money. Jews are good at this, and so are East African-Asians. Pariu's grandfather was a trader in Zanzibar; her father settled in Tanganyika, and like other East African-Asians in the community "dogged himself to send his children to university." Pariu is eighth and youngest, and one of the six who made it to university. Pariu came to England at the age of sixteen, and asked if she could take the "A" level course in nine months. An old colonial type at the student advisory board advised her to attempt no such thing. "My dear, even English girls take two or three years to do it." But she did it, it passed, and won a place at Leicester University.

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Jung-at-heart

ANTHONY OLIVER, the actor, and an expert on Staffordshire china, has just completed a glossy work on the subject: on one occasion, he says, he appeared on the antique-guessing game *Going for a Song* and got top score three weeks running. That entitled him to a prize which he accepted with pleasure. Unwrapping it inside he found it to be a fake Staffordshire figure—circa 1960.

NICEST holiday story so far: a Hampshire vicar who politely agrees to judge the home-made wines at a local fête was, trying to back his car out of the car-park afterwards, when the friendly neighbourhood cop tapped him on the shoulder: "Would you mind blowing into this, sir?" A few weeks later the good cleric surrendered his licence for a year.

JUNGIAN analysts were not in force in London last week at their Fifth International Congress trying to work out some of their own problems. According to Mary Williams, one of the thriving band of London Jungians, their problems are pretty serious and it's often the best analysts who have some of the worst problems. The thing is, that if the analyst is very good then the patient is racked by primary envy and tries to sabotage the analysis. Mrs. Williams explains: The patient feels the demoralising aspect of the phallic mother archetype and probably suffered from a dullness in the life-giving breast eye. Jungians know the problem well. There is one drawback to Jungian analysis, apparently.

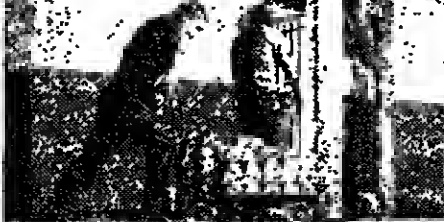
A RARE dilemma for the gentle ladies in the chorus of the Scottish Opera: some of them sneaked a preview of the costume designs for Stravinsky's "Rake's Progress" and saw to their horror what appeared to be... bare bosoms! A hasty meeting was called, and producer David Pountney explained they were false strap-on bosoms for one short scene in the brothel, rather larger than life to match a larger-than-life opera. The ladies conferred and voted by a small majority that they were "obscene" ranging to "not quite nice." So on Wednesday Pountney offered a "compromise." Breasts would still have to be worn but ladies who felt that they were compromised could be stationed in suitably inconspicuous parts of the stage.

Michael Bateman



Dear Shaw Taylor,

Police Five does a great job in catching criminals—as Expanded Metal does in preventing crime.



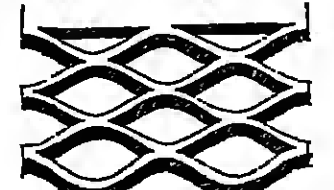
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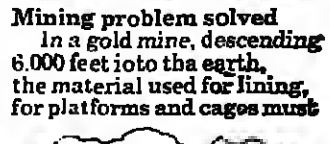
What other material does so much, solves so many problems? Dazzle problem solved. How to counter glare from oncoming headlights on dual carriageways, yet allow through-vision from other than the driver's angle.

Answer: the unique angled strand of Expanded Metal.

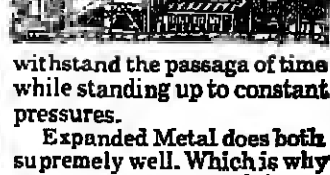


Today it provides anti-glare screens on the M5 and on many other highways in Great Britain and overseas.

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THE SUNDAY TIMES

Lesson in diplomacy

MR GEOFFREY JACKSON'S instant knighthood symbolises his countrymen's admiration for him. To endure solitary confinement for eight months, without knowing the term of one's imprisonment, calls for very special spiritual as well as physical resources. The Ambassador's fortitude in captivity strengthens the arguments of those who, while admitting that each case of diplomatic kidnapping must be judged according to its particular context, in general counsel against yielding to political blackmail whatever the risks to the innocent victim.

Unfortunately such kidnappings have become, in certain troubled areas of the world, an occupational hazard of diplomacy. There is not a great deal, short of withdrawing their diplomatic missions altogether from those areas, that third countries can do to prevent such violent acts taking place. Some simple precautions are obvious, such as the Ambassador and his staff avoiding the establishment of a regular routine in their movements about the capital and between their homes and offices. But total security, in face of desperate or fanatical elements, is unattainable. When the worst happens, there is equally not very much that the government of a kidnapped diplomat can do, other than to adopt the dubious course of trying to persuade the host government to pay the kidnapper's price. In Mr Jackson's case the British Government rightly forbore from such a course, whatever the pressures upon it to "do something." The Uruguayan Government comes out of the affair ingloriously. The real hero is Mr Jackson himself, who has, by his courage and resolve, contributed notably to the maintenance of the rule of law and international usage.

Unwinding in Ulster

THREE-SIDED talks between London, Dublin and Belfast will represent a concession by all three governments. In holding them London will acknowledge Dublin's legitimate interest in the future of the North. Dublin will overlook its objection to granting Stormont any semblance of parity; and Belfast will embark on a dialogue which, when it was attempted by Terence O'Neill, was the beginning of his downfall.

These concessions alone indicate that the talks are the best step forward Mr Heath could immediately have made. They should give relevance to the seemingly feeble initiative by Mr Maude to hold talks with all sides in Ulster—a process in which the Home Secretary should surely have been involved ever since he came to office. In denouncing them yesterday at Omagh, Mr Enoch Powell, more Orange than Orange and twice as articulate, once again brought his powers of impolitic exaggeration to bear upon precisely the issue where they may have the most destructive effect.

The occasion will be tragically pointless if the three Prime Ministers cannot rise above the mouthing of intransigent positions. There is a danger of this in any situation where doctrine and history sink so deep as they do in Ireland. Mr Heath's role remains here, as it must always be if Ulster is to be pacified, much the most significant. Government circles in London indignantly reject suggestions that his conduct so far has been inflexible. They insist that the Prime Minister is not only aware of the need for political solutions, but recognises that Stormont, as at present constituted, is inadequate: the institutional framework needs to be rebuilt. Setting up the tripartite talks is the first public indication that mere legalism does not, after all, dominate thinking in Downing Street.

Mr Faulkner's speech on Friday shows that he will put any reforming plans Mr Heath has to a formidable test. He attacked Mr Wilson's proposals for Westminster to take a more active part in Ulster affairs. Standing squarely on Stormont's independence, he indicated that only very minor changes will be acceptable. Yet Mr Wilson's programme cannot be ruled out simply because it appears to move closer to direct rule. The plan for a Parliamentary Commission, for annual review of the Special Powers Act, for activating the Council of Ireland and so forth would acknowledge what is fact: that it is only with the aid of Westminster's army that Stormont can survive. Without the army, and even perhaps with it, the status quo is not viable. That is the major contextual fact against which any reform proposals have to be considered.

Meanwhile it is unrealistic to expect the main Catholic groups in the North to take part in the Maude round so long as internment lasts in its present rigorous form. It is now five weeks since the main roundup of detainees, and there is still no sign of the advisory committee which is meant to review the evidence against them. Along with violent men, many non-violent but anti-government figures are being held without trial. Mr Faulkner and his colleagues show no sign of recognising either the inhumanity or the political imprudence of this casual dilatoriness. For the sake of its own credibility, if nothing else, the British Government should require Stormont to speed up the return to a minimum legality. No opportunity should be missed to prove that Orange and Westminster are not one.

Room for Christians?

IT IS MORE THAN merely ironic that the so-called Festival of Light should already have been threatened with extinction by the so-called Festival of Life. The inaugural meeting of the Festival of Life, a campaign begun to fight moral pollution and defend Christian values, was crudely interrupted by people claiming to speak for libertarian groups. Homosexuals and lesbians chanted four-letter words and sundry other childish efforts were made to shock and silence the assembled Christians. Altogether the affair was an instructive example of what can happen to free speech when interpreted by so-called "radicals," under the banner of the counter-culture.

The Festival of Life, as it now describes itself, claims to be the nucleus of an "anti-repression" movement. This improbable federation of Women's Lib, Gay Lib, Oz Lib and the rest is nevertheless in favour of Speech Lib on only the most selective basis. In traditional style an anti-repressive movement thus announces itself by seeking to repress a gathering of people the very first time these people show a capacity to organise themselves against cultural trends of which, quite legitimately, they disapprove.

If a genuine repressive threat exists, it plainly springs from the paranoid fears of the people who have formed the Festival of so-called Life. Perhaps the sincere and unfashionable Christianity which underlies the Festival of Life will eventually manifest itself in authoritarian interferences with other people's liberties. So far there is no indication of that. British liberty is far from perfect but it is as good as you can find anywhere, as homosexuals, lesbians, writers and artists know. It is surely capable of embracing people who take a Christian view of culture.

A MAJOR REVOLUTION in social policy is now well under way in Britain. If the Welfare State enshrined the principle of community citizenship built on benefits available to all as of right, we are now witnessing the resurgence of a new modified Poor Law. The Beveridge vision of the war years, that the need for the means-tested long-stop would gradually fade away behind a network of insurance protections, has itself already faded. It is now being put into sharp reverse.

For the first time a government is demonstrating not a half-hearted dalliance with means tests, but a full-blooded determination to cast them as the centrepiece on the welfare stage. For this purpose two innovations of profound significance have been made in this last year—the subsidising of actual wages through the family income supplement and the switch to subsidising people, again on an individual family means-tested basis, rather than dwellings in the case of both council and private tenants.

The scale of these changes has so far been little recognised. A welfare system is being forged involving for the first time the means-testing of families, including some 15 million persons. For the housing subsidies White Paper makes it clear that about half the 5½ million local authority tenants and 2½ million private tenants in the country will be eligible for a rent allowance to offset roughly doubled rents. To this must be added at least a further half million persons involved in the family income supplement (FIS) means test.

These facts mean that roughly five times more working families, with the head in full-time employment, will now be liable to means-testing than are at present receiving all other means-tested benefits put together. They mean that housing subsidies totalling perhaps £250 million will now be dispensed solely on the basis of individual claims that a family cannot meet the rent charged unaided. We are seeing the inauguration of a Means Test State on a massive scale.

But the Government's intentions regarding means-tested welfare are even clearer from their handling of benefits that are already subject to proof of need. A FIS "passport" has been constructed of five benefits such that, if a family is entitled to one, it is entitled to all. As a means of increasing take-up, this idea has had considerable success. In the six-week period from 1st April this year the proportion of families entitled to free welfare milk and foods who actually receive them rose from 1 per cent to 41 per cent. The weekly average take-up of dental charge exemptions has been increased more than four times, of optical charge exemptions

almost five times, and of prescription charge exemptions almost thirteen times.

No doubt the Government is delighted at these results, which at minimum cost purport to demonstrate its new-found concern for the poor. But cutting public expenditure on the social services whilst also selectively concentrating what is left on those in greater need as defined by means tests (the twin Conservative aims) cannot be secured without a price. Perhaps the price didn't matter much when means tests were a peripheral appendage of the main welfare system. It matters now.

The price is exacted on two main counts. One is financial, the other is psychological. Both are decisive objections.

First, the problem of poverty surtax is now acknowledged by the Government as a valid and serious obstacle to any further extension of means-testing. Every extra benefit tied to the same low-income range and, therefore, liable to be lost as income rises above this same low income threshold imposes a marginal "tax" level often rising to 90 per cent and sometimes well over 100 per cent. The family man on £18 a week is more harshly penalised to-day than the millionaire. Such a result makes nonsense of the



A window in the Social Security office: for rent relief, family income supplement, prescription charge exemption, etc.

A MEANS TEST STATE?

BY MICHAEL MEACHER

Government's pledge to restore incentives.

Secondly, and more subtly, the new policy suffers from a fatal ambivalence. Either we should all stand on our own two feet and there is stigma in being means-tested, in having to admit poverty, which in our society is, deep down, an admission of failure; or benefits are rights, people are entitled to them, and public demand is generated by advertising campaigns as for soap and washing machines. Which is it? If the latter, where is the incentive to regain economic independence, or is standing on your own two feet a sham? If the former, how can the take-up of means-tested benefits be at best more than fragmentary?

This basic philosophic inconsistency is unresolved, and the confusion of goals is already yielding some ironic results. The passionate desire of the low paid precisely to be independent, "to hold their heads high," even at appalling costs in physical strain and disrupted family life, was demonstrated by the official report on poverty

entitled "Circumstances of Families," which found that the lowest-paid worked the longest hours. Yet now the Government is intent, not only on driving vast numbers of families into unwanted dependence on public benefits, but actually imprisoning them there because of the reinforced disincentive effect of accumulated means-test benefits.

Indeed, the Government has leant over backwards to diminish stigma. We have even been treated to the extraordinary spectacle of Mrs Thatcher saying on television four months ago (Panorama, April 26) that discrimination against free school meals children should be avoided by the stratagem of pretending to extract coins from an envelope they brought and then handing back the identical coins as "change" after supposedly paying for the meals. But, after Mr Davies' bracing outburst against lame ducks living "in a soft, sodden morass of subsidised incompetence," doubtless such tricks carry less conviction. Not surprisingly, therefore, FIS is stuck at a take-up rate of around a mere 15 per cent of those entitled to it, and the majority of other means-tested benefits are almost as big failures.

Such results must be com-

pared with the Government's recent target of contacting 100,000 elderly persons for the over-eighties pension. Within a few months they actually located 128,343 who were entitled—a take-up rate of 128 per cent in the case of a non-means-tested benefit. The moral is obvious.

But the destruction of incentives and ambiguity over stigma do not exhaust the drawbacks inherent in the new means-test drive. The chaos of a huge ramshackle system has hardly been denied. The fact that the Government had a limited success in making four or five means-tested benefits work cannot conceal the more important fact that there are thirty-nine other types of such benefit still untouched, many of them scandalously ineffective. Educational maintenance allowances, for example, are currently taken up by 6 per cent of those eligible. Altogether there are over 3,000 different means-test systems in operation in Britain today, half of them unique, so that rationalisation can hardly be said to have even started.

Nor is the new policy an obvious success even on the avowed aim of economy, judging from the FIS experiment. Benefit in the first year is likely to cost £11 million. Yet official sources have indicated that the advertising campaigns, mainly for FIS, are costing £340,000 and the administration costs over £250,000. There are also at least 248 special investigators employed by the Ministry, an increase of 250 per cent over a decade ago, plus a further 30 attached to the Department of Employment, to investigate fraudulent claims, at a cost to the tax-payer of probably some £700,000 a year. Even for only a six-month period in the Manchester area alone in 1968-69, the cost in clerical wages in checking for fraudulent claims for free prescriptions came to £1,900 (though precisely £8 was recovered for the tax-payer). The costs for the whole country over a period of several years for the total range of benefits can be imagined.

In the last analysis, however, the crucial issue is surely this: do we really want a society in which up to a third of the population are forced to subsist on means-tested aid? Will this not sharpen the myth, and crystallise the accompanying resentments, that society is divided between the givers and the takers, corresponding to the lazy and the provident, the deserving and the undeserving? Are we not in danger of creating a new Poor Law socially in which the class lines are redrawn along the pseudo-boundaries of economic dependence versus independence?

MICHAEL MEACHER is Labour MP for Oldham (West) and was formerly Lecturer in Social Administration, University of York.

WHY ARE THESE SCIENTISTS MUZZLED?



Pollution casualty in the Irish Sea: the Ministry Information was delayed

BY BRYAN SILCOCK

progress. But the kind of muzzling of scientists to which Dr Mellanby referred last week is an entirely different matter. He described how an article submitted from a government department to a journal he edited called Environmental Pollution had apparently been censored to save the department concerned some inconvenience. Neither national nor commercial security was involved.

There was an increasing tendency to impose this kind of censorship, Dr Mellanby thought, and he was particularly concerned that it should not spread to the research councils. "A scientist in a research council must never be so muzzled," he said. "Since the research councils were put under the Department of Education and Science, there has been a tendency for scientists to be told that they must behave like civil servants and not say or do anything which might embarrass the minister."

A more blatant case of the same kind of censorship occurred some years ago when an article from a Government

laboratory was withdrawn from a scientific journal at the last minute. It concerned a toxin produced by a fungus which grows on ground-nuts. This toxin had been responsible for a lot of deaths among turkeys, and experiments in the laboratory in question had shown that it also produced liver cancer in rats. A lot of ground-nut oil was used in making margarine. The implications were obvious and far reaching and the article was withdrawn only a day or two before it was due to be published. Of course the intention was not to suppress the results completely. It was to avoid a panic while the facts were still uncertain. Luckily on this occasion there were no need for panic. The toxin did not get into margarine.

It is not difficult to think of other examples of official reluctance to release scientific information which might prove awkward. At the beginning of the year, for example, there was a scare about mercury in tinned tuna fish. Ministry scientists started to look into the question of mercury in fish, and within a week or two reassuring figures were being quoted in ministerial statements. Yet the full report has still not been published. There were delays too in releasing the information that the mass deaths of sea birds in the Irish Sea a couple of years ago were probably due to chemicals called polychlorinated biphenyls.

It is no accident that all these cases concerned the environment. Pollution, along with such related issues as food additives and the side effects of drugs are now matters of lively public concern. Public pressure for some kind of action can build up fast, with awkward consequences for the Minister concerned and his department. There is a natural tendency to play the cards as close to the chest as possible.

It is even possible to make out a case for doing so. Evaluating the trials of, say, a new food additive is a complicated business, requiring a lot of expert knowledge. Animal experiments taken in isolation can often be misleading. But they can also sound highly alarming to the layman, so alarming in fact that public opinion becomes difficult to resist, even if it is ill-informed. The authorities may be forced to act against their better judgment. Something of the sort happened over cyclamate artificial sweeteners. The bulk of scientific opinion now regards the hurriedly imposed ban as unjustified.

The traditional use of nitrites to preserve and colour meat is another sensitive issue at the moment. Nitrites can combine with substances naturally present in food to form potent cancer-producing chemicals called nitroamines. To what extent this actually happens and whether it is of any significance is still unknown. The possible but unproven dangers of nitrites could easily be built up into a major scare. The temptation to keep back isolated awkward experimental results until the situation is clearer is obvious.

But it is a dangerous temptation to yield to. In the narrow sense the result of an isolated experiment may be a valuable warning. It is better to ban a few food additives unnecessarily than to delay the publication of experiments concerning a drug like Thalidomide.

In the wider sense it is contrary to the principles of a free society that any group of people, however expert, should deliberately withhold information in which others have a legitimate interest. Decisions should be arrived at by making as much information as possible available to as many people as possible.

And, as Dr Mellanby pointed out, muzzling government scientists may have exactly the opposite effect to that intended. Among their number are many of the best informed people in the country on environmental matters. They are the obvious people to reply to the prophets of environmental doom who who command such a following. By allowing his own people to speak freely a minister might one day avoid having to explain why he was not taking precautions to prevent the country from being half drowned when the polar icecaps melted.

PATRICK CAMPBELL

One small swimming pool

THE SMALL SWIMMING pool in the garden was a kind of loss leader, to cause other clients much bigger ones.

The very debonaire Frenchman who sold said it was a good buy and for him a little dicey. In this matter clairvoyant since he was, he was right. The next client who bought a swimming pool in his garden, but in a different way.

Our immediately better economy, when was the cost of gold do coast during the tour in July and August, a sample account.

Petrol, £2 for 2 journey, owing to stuck in traffic jam. Beach apparatuses, two mattresses, 12 refreshments, lunch restaurant sufficient to keep out swarming everywh. Miscellaneous, £5 for passing red return journey, rage, frustration, repairs to rear light to stopping sudden one and being run behind by huge vehicle, £5 (ap wear and tear) and subsequent £15 for beach-bag on plane, contain Total, £44.

And this for two only. With guests it multiplied by three. Our small swimming a genuine bargain, if attention, however, not run themselves.

The pool attendant dawn every morning the underwater vacuum to scour the bottom. I huge and recalcitrant pipe. At it on to shove the extension handle of the brush sharp aluminium finger tips every so. Put brush and hose water, prime the hose into the filter outlet for 10 minutes for it build up the pressure sides and hose of pot up hair-grips, clean and a million very slice which have false night. Switch off and dismantle hose and I out smaller hose from plant to road, switch FILTER to BACKWASH for seven minutes, muck pouring out.

Note: In the beginning to BACKWASH the d all over the garden found that the chlo was destroying ever surely as a flame-thrower. I let the BACKWASH the road into other gardens. That's why the pool very early in ing. I don't think it stand what's wrong geraniums.

Switch off pool an day's free plunging. Insert twenty chloro into filter, switch o to bed early to be the dawn BACKWASH.

Then, one morning that switches the from FILTER to BACKWASH, I came away in my hand broke off, a rupture efficacy of the whole. Despairing telephone swimming-pool services all over Cannes. All shut because it's of August, when a pool service is most one finally tracked no handle. Must be from Paris. Ask P. to despatch the part. The part goes. Barcelona because month of August, back to us eighteen Pool, unscoured be little cloudy. You appears, jeans, no feet, long golden hair us to sign for the before coupling it couples it up, switch dense clouds of dai greenish B.L. BACKWASH down the road into hours' gardens but back into our pellucid pool. It now the Ganges on a night. The young that evidently the error, and goes away it installed.

Since then we've servicing agency ev petrol £2—to urge the right part from. they say it is on its which way?

In the meantime, looked at the piece which we signed for part, which is but perhaps four inches find that it is priced at the wrong part.

One of the things w doing all day long in of France is wonderin do with 42,000 litre rosiere sewage. In mosquitoes are thriving, paration for the distal of the right part, w be twice as expensive one which was in err

CONFRONTATION IN IRELAND: RIVAL IRA STRATEGISTS, AND THE NEW PROTESTANT ULTRAS



Protestant mass: Belfast shipyard workers at last week's protest meeting. But will they find an officer class?

The white-collar gunmen

INSIGHT investigates the men and the guns behind the Protestant 'backlash'

Two weeks ago, a businessman we shall call Grant drove his two-wheeled vehicle to a quiet spot on a country road outside Belfast. There he met a friend of his, who handed him a box. It contained a handgun and nine millimetre automatic pistol and a number of rounds of ammunition. The gun was unlicensed, and most pistols carry their number this had been smoothed. It cost Grant £10 and it was the first pistol he had owned, though he had been an infantry officer in the war.

Grant is far from a hoodlum; he is a middle-aged man with grey hair, neatly combed, wearing a suit and tie. He bought the gun because, he said, "somebody has to look after the IRA gunmen that can be killed as well."

Grant and his friends—there are six of them—control three-quarters of the employment in small town in east Ulster. They have formed a group for this purpose: already they have been to earmark Republicans for locally for selective assassination.

Two weeks which has seen only the Rev. Ian Paisley's "for action" but, last week, saw Enoch Powell adopt a stance (reported on 8th), the critical questions of the Protestant backlash: does it exist, how well is it organised, and under what circumstances will it erupt?

Assassination or pogrom?

The danger that men like Grant could provide the "officer class" to make the UVF and similar Protestant groupings really dangerous. Grant only talks of assassination; but, given leadership, the UVF (as Belfast 1969 showed) would contemplate a pogrom.

The best official assessment, that of British Army Intelligence, goes even further. An exceptionally well-placed military source said last week: "Within 72 hours the Protestants could be organised;

within a week they could have got these weapons as a small tobacco shop on the Shankill. For two years, the shop had had a new owner, himself a militant Protestant. Until men connected with the so-called Shankill Road Defence Association burst in, he had no idea that his shop was an arms dump.

Concern over the backlash has so far focused on the fragmented and often amateur operations of the UVF—the shadowy and illegal Ulster Volunteer Force—and Belfast's "defence associations"—the Shankill's, with 20,000 members, being the biggest.

But the best judgment we can make is that the most serious threat is posed not by these, but by men like Grant and his friends—"white collar extremists," whose sudden upsurge in the past six weeks is what South Antrim's MP, James Moynihan (himself regarded as a far-right Orangeman), calls "a frankly terrifying force."

There has been heavy recruitment in the last two months, but the hard-core is certainly no larger than the 5,000 "Ulster patriots" who pledged support for Ian Paisley's proposed Protestant militia in 1969. And of these only a few hundred at most are "gunmen."

The weakness of the UVF is that it has no organisation and little potential leadership. It is made up of individual cells—on average around six men; the biggest the Army has discovered, in a small town in east Ulster, has 51 men. A few of the cells have begun to combine. The talk of "private armies" around June seems to have been a reflection of this development.

But in this amorphous organisation, no more than a dozen men have any leadership ability, one of those half-mad. Six of the dozen are in Belfast, mostly in the Shankill area; these six, in fact, were virtually the Army's only Protestant candidates for internment. The other six—scattered through Ulster—have apparently done little as yet for which they could be "lifted."

As one source put it: "They are drinking together, but not doing together." (This may be optimistic: there are reports of UVF drilling and target-shooting in the Derry area.)

Last month, for example, in the Belfast riots through the week following internment, there was certainly a fair amount of Protestant shooting. But one of the incidents—the shooting of a Catholic housing estate from a Protestant-run woodland in north Belfast—was beyond doubt the work of a co-ordinated UVF cell.

The only other traceable involvement of the UVF in those riots was accidental. A small consignment of arms had been landed at Carrickfergus, a harbour on the east coast used for Ulster gun-running since 1912. The consignment—possibly stolen—was bound for Dugannon, on the outskirts of Belfast. But Protestant security is such that only the actual lorry-driver knew where the arms were to be hidden.

Unfortunately, having cached the weapons, he was coming across central Belfast, presumably to report, when he became involved in a riot and was shot dead by the Army. Nobody in the UVF can now find the arms.

Arms supply, though, has usually been smoother than that. In the first place, the Protestants have, really, enough arms to equip sizeable battalions. Where necessary, supplies are said to have come through the two ports, Carrickfergus and Larne—with occasional small-boat consignments into Ulster's most popular yachting resort, Strangford Lough. This skulduggery is

quite unnecessary: a year ago, the Army, just to prove the point, smuggled a sizeable consignment into Ulster in the boot of a car on the Liverpool-Belfast ferry.

But most of the illegal weapons come from inside Ulster. The rifles are mainly .303, many of them modified with 22 barrels—these are almost certainly the same weapons that B-Specials were allowed to buy cheaply from Stormont in the 1960s. There seems also to be a plentiful supply of .38 and .45 revolvers—again, standard issue with the defunct B-Specials.

We were told, too, of a few people with Sterling sub-machine guns. The Army is apparently convinced that substantial numbers of grenades have also been stockpiled by the Protestants.

The problem for the UVF, as for most underground armies, is organisation. But in Ulster a ready-made structure exists in the form of the Orange Order, with a disciplined hierarchy and a country-wide network of meeting places, the Orange lodges. Only three months ago, Capt Laurence "Willy" Orr, leader of the Unionists at Westminster and "Imperial Grand Master of the Grand Orange Council of the World" confided to a friend his fear that in every Orange lodge there was a group of "hotheads" capable of organising a sizeable force in their areas. (The old B-Specials' organisation is another obvious framework for action.)

If the Orange Order could provide the geographical structure and perhaps the NCO's, however, men like Grant would lead the backlash. Members of the prosperous middle-class—business, professional and big farmers—they have resisted any involvement—political, religious or financial—in the conflict until now.

There is no sign, yet, of anything approaching a formal cohesive organisation among these middle-class extremists. Like the UVF, they appear to function on a strictly local basis—small groups of friends, neighbours or business associates. What little official intelligence exists suggests that they are concentrated in traditionally hard Protestant areas like Mid and South Antrim, Tyrone, and parts of County Down. Significantly, these are the areas where the Army has always suspected considerable stockpiles of illegal arms.

The social inferiors

There is no evidence that the new extremists are any more politically orientated than the UVF: their meetings are not about overthrowing the Faulkner government; they would regard Paisley and Craig as socially inferior. If they have any philosophy, it is a simple desire to safeguard business interests.

One man who has attended several meetings of these new extremists—all in private homes, rarely more than 6-10 people present—told us that their constant theme is the fear that shops, factories, garages or businesses of the people there could be the next to be bombed or burnt out.

The importance of this new extremism is precisely these class and social undertones. Grant, for example, talked of the UVF with contempt and visible social hostility. Very few men like him were in the B-Specials; and Grant claimed that none of his immediate associates had ever bothered to join the local gun club, which he appeared to regard as an exclusively working-class organisation. But there can be little doubt that if Grant and his like decide to move against the Catholics—and it is they, not the British Army, who are the targets—such ready-made organisations would rapidly follow their lead.

The leadership of the IRA has always been hard to define. Joe Cahill, the ex-builder whom the popular press built up as 'Public Enemy No 1' never himself claimed to be more than acting chief in Belfast. The existence of two rival IRA wings—'Official' and 'Provisional'—plus a great amount of independence of local commanders make definition still harder. Two men in the Republic, however, claim to be overall commanders. They are Sean MacStiofain, head of the Provisionals' Army Council, and Cathal Goulding, chief of staff of the Officials. In interviews with PETER LENNON they reveal their attitudes and discuss their rival strategies.



Official: Cathal Goulding



Provisional: Sean MacStiofain

THE MIND OF THE IRA

Do you think Jack Lynch will be forced to bring in internment in the South?

"When you are dealing with men like Jack Lynch and his Government," MacStiofain said, "anything is possible."

"We will react very violently to internment in the South. I hope to God that situation will never come about, but we are determined to resist it if it does."

Cathal Goulding said to me that this is just another episode in a long drawn-out effort to bring Socialism to Ireland. Do you agree?

"I'm afraid that Cathal is way off beam. We are now in the final decisive phase of a campaign to establish a 32-county Republic."

Is it your policy to disrupt commercial life in the North?

"Our policy is a war of attrition. Since internment, everything is fair game. Before internment our policy was to hit selective targets and our policy regarding the British Army was one of defence and retaliation."

"Now, we are determined to make everyone concerned pay dear and very dear for continued British presence. And it does not matter about many civilian casualties?"

"I would not say it does not matter. We are quite concerned and genuinely upset by those who have been accidentally killed or injured by the IRA. But how many civilians have been killed by the British army in action? This is a war."

There were also young girls disguised and scoured?

"It is regrettable. Very regrettable. But I also know

JOHN STEPHENSON, an ex-RAF corporal, went into jail a fervent enough—but possibly superficial—English admirer of the Irish Republican movement, and came out six years later as Sean MacStiofain, an obsessed, stubborn, man who had watched his children grow up from a distance; had learned fluent Irish in jail and steeped himself in the patriotic myths of a country that had some unfinished business—Partition—still to be resolved.

He moved immediately to Ireland and joined up with Cathal Goulding who had also served most of his sentence and had just been chosen Chief of Staff of the IRA.

From the beginning there were differences of personality, and ideology between them.

Now, a war of attrition

Goulding began to lead the movement away from Fenian traditions of violence and towards a more subtle Marxist strategy. MacStiofain, a puritanical practising Catholic, a non-smoker and a non-drinker, clung to the old doctrine of re-uniting Ireland by the use of the gun. Today, after the division of the IRA into two factions, MacStiofain works in Navan, Co. Kildare as head of the Provisional Army Council, and assumes responsibility for bombings and shootings in the North.

The division between the "Red" and the "Green" IRA came into the open at the end of 1969, after the riots which brought the British Army into Ulster. The Provisionals claim was that the Official IRA had become too pacific to protect the people of Belfast from the fury of the Protestant mob.

Although the Officials still hold the policy of recognising, de facto, the separate government of Northern Ireland, the Provisionals' spoken aim is to topple Stormont.

What sort of man is Sean MacStiofain? Perhaps it is because to an Irish Catholic a church is as natural a meeting place as a pub that MacStiofain waited for me one night last week outside Donnybrook Church. Then, we went to a garden flat down towards Ballsbridge.

MacStiofain has a faintly self-conscious military bearing, stubby hair, slightly protruding eyes and a rabbit-like smile. His manner is precise and firm: his replies considered and succinct. There is a latent tension in his manner and a clear suggestion in his replies of a closed-minded stubbornness.

He had to lock the door of the room we were in, not to keep out the Irish Special Branch, but to keep out an over-eager three-year-old child. The first thing to remember about the IRA is that both sides refuse to accept total clandestinity. They consider themselves to be the legitimate guardians of a 32-county Republic, betrayed by the Treaty of 1921 which accepted partition.

Only Saor Eire, a group of about two dozen quasi-political bank robbers, are a fully clandestine organisation. But even they are not exactly invisible in certain Dublin pubs. The Dublin Government would like nothing better than to be able to wipe out organisations which are a frank threat to its own existence.

This was one of the first questions I put to MacStiofain:



Flashback: MacStiofain (left) and Goulding, arrested in 1953

people who have been maimed and disfigured—young children, babies, gassed by British troops. The whole thing is regrettable and we blame the British Government and the Unionist regime."

What attitude have you towards the Lynch-Heath talks?

"Any agreement reached between them must be a compromise and would not be worth the paper it is written on. In any event in any genuine peace talks the IRA must be represented. If an agreement is reached without us the campaign will go on."

Have you been building up military supplies for some time? How large is your membership? How much arms have you?

"I am not prepared to answer such questions. No military commander in wartime would."

Have you visited the North since internment?

"Yes."

While you control police in the South do you control the day-to-day operations in Belfast and Derry?

"Operational policy is laid down for unit and area commanders and they are responsible for carrying it out. As in every army the unit commanders must work out the details of the operation."

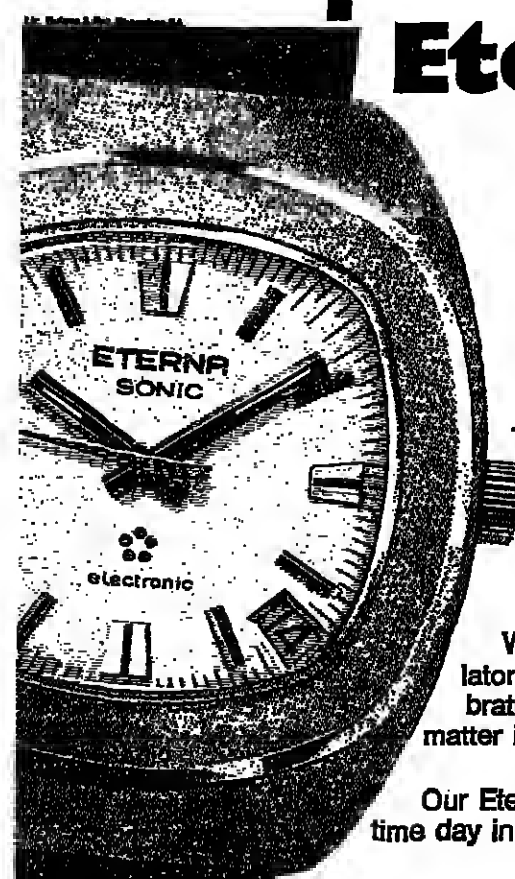
Do you decide that a certain building is going to be destroyed—or do the men up North decide themselves which building?

"Both. The unit and area commanders are given details of operational policy. Sometimes a specific target is indicated—but they have freedom of action within the framework of the original policy."

WHAT THEY WILL not do is join with the Officials. "They are Marxists," MacStiofain said. "We are very anti-Communist."

Continued on Page 19

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THE RAMSHACKLE DURABILITY OF THE IRA

Continued from Page 17

Mention any point of policy and we differ from them." The Provisionals go back to the obsessions and to tactics used during the British reign in Ireland at the turn of the century. The Gaelic Athletic Association instituted a boycott of foreign "garrison games" that is rugby, soccer and cricket. To prove you were a real patriot you only played hurling and Gaelic football. The GAA ban which also forbade looking at foreign games was a patriotic anachronism which survived, with much ritual comment, until last Easter.

"The GAA abandoned nationalism when they abandoned the ban," said MacStiofain. Nationalism, of course, does not mean obedience to the Catholic hierarchy of Ireland: the Church refuses the sacraments to IRA men. "We are Irishmen first and Catholics after," said MacStiofain.

But there is an obsession with reviving the Irish language to give the cultural seal to Ireland's separatism. "If I had a free hand," said MacStiofain, "I would revive it within three years."

MacStiofain is an illustration of a point made to me by the Londonderry civil rights leader, John Hume MP: that for many Irishmen, politics long remained frozen at the point of the abortive Rising in 1916, dominated by the legendary heroes who were executed then. "Nationalist politicians did not have to put forward any new ideas," he said. "They just had to reiterate the principles of the heroes and if you voted against them you voted against the patriot dead."

If there had been an enlightened Government in the South it is possible that young men could have been weaned from the old violent traditions. But a Government which offered scant social services, a country which until well into the 50's let England take care of its employment problems (and its illegitimate baby problems) and sat soaking in the misty past—those to nourish the deprived working class on heady heroic myths.

An important element in the formation of the IRA—still a working class and small farmer movement—was the street

Attack and defence

gangs of their youth. It was the IRA, for example, who eliminated the Animal Gang in Dublin of the late Thirties. The Animals were hoodlums who were occasionally employed by politicians to break up rival political meetings and used to punish strikers. One night the young IRA descended in force on Corporation flats in Dublin, dragged out its leaders and shot them in the legs.

Another element is the chauvinistic culture of the Christian Brothers primary schools. Lessons were saturated in the myths of 1916: not only history lessons, but prose and poetry—and, of course, singing lessons. The teaching of Irish was a political gesture. This eventually bored the middle class but the workers, whose education often stopped at primary school level, applied it to the future.

It was, in the end, Cathal Goulding, MacStiofain's companion on the botched Essex arms raid, who realised that crude nationalism was getting the IRA nowhere. A new approach had to be made: Goulding, in the early Sixties, began to lead the Army on a crusade that soon became ideologically unacceptable for many of his colleagues.

I ASKED GOULDING for his assessment of MacStiofain.

"I believe that he is a very rigid kind of person, he is not a person who thinks a lot. A courageous person in a physical sense but at the same time not a person who has got an accurate feeling about the situation in Ireland. He was born and reared in England—I think his mother or grandmother was Irish—he is continually trying to prove that he is as much an Irishman as anyone else. He is a good Irish speaker."

"The thing I have against him is that he is a very narrow man and he is a man who won't accept or examine new ideas and in his rigidity he is convinced that there is only one solution to this problem and that is by physical force. He has no time for politics of any kind—and a revolutionary who

has no time for politics is in my opinion a madman."

Although he came from a traditional Republican family and has a violent history—at 15 he was involved in the raid on the Magazine Fort in the Phoenix Park, and he has served a total of 15 years in jail—Goulding decided that he must stop his followers making "the fight for freedom become an end in itself."

The IRA council called a Conference which dragged on, with monthly meetings, for nearly two years. Under his leadership, the IRA turned its efforts towards disputes over fisheries, problems of land, trade union disputes, and housing problems. With 10,000 homeless in Dublin they were working on fertile ground.

"We are not opposed to violence," Goulding told me. "We believe that the violence of exploitation and of imperialism can only be countered by the violence of republican and radical elements in Ireland. Our position is that we look on violence as only a tactic, the same as political participation or civil rights agitation, etc."

"We were active against the British army and we have shot British soldiers, but it was retaliation because of their attitude to people during raids and arrests."

Splitting the Unionists

"Our attitude is that the first problem is to organise the people in civil agitation, whether concerning housing or civil rights or issues like that. Our job then is to defend these people. Our philosophy is that physical force has its greatest justification when it is used in defence of people. It should be the last phase of a revolution."

But the Provisional use of force seems to be a guiding principle, in that they believe in it more than anything else.

"People join expecting to do all the romantic things like being out in the mountains with guns or taking military action against the Free State or the Stormont regime. Some of these are now members of Saor Eire. Some of them are socialists, but they don't seem to have studied Socialism and they think they can impose Socialism out of the barrel of a gun, but they can't do that. They have got into a circle in which their activities are concentrated on collecting funds so when they rob a bank to get money their next object is to rob another bank and they are pretty well bogged down in that since they need money to stay on the run."

(Saor Eire's most dramatic exploit was when, attired in semi-military uniform, six masked men held up the entire village of Rathdrum, Co. Wick, in February last year. Two months later, they held up the Royal Bank, Arran Quay, Dublin getting £3,270 but this time a Garda was shot dead trying to prevent their escape; the policeman's death caused a wave of revulsion, and only in recent weeks has Saor Eire been back at work on banks.)

"From the point of view of leadership," Goulding went on, "the Provisionals and ourselves will never get together. But there has been co-operation among what you might call the grass roots of the organisation. Over the past five weeks there has been tremendous co-operation with the ordinary members of the Provisionals in Derry and Belfast—in the Ardoyne area for example."

"The Provos came out of the violence in the North in '69," said Goulding. Before that happened, his own policy was to work with the non-violent Civil Rights movement. "What we wanted from the Civil Rights movement was certain reforms which would allow us the manoeuvrability that we needed to be able to operate in a political sense."

"A political organisation is no good unless it can move openly. Catholics in the North were completely demoralised because of the repressive laws which were aimed directly at them, and we needed to give them some spirit of resistance. We also wanted to split the Unionist party. We believed that if the civil rights movement had simple reform objectives that a certain number of Protestants in the North who wanted the regime to look more respectable would support civil rights in housing, jobs and voting, etc. But we also knew that there was the element which would say 'Not an inch'."

Once the Unionist party split, if we could have maintained the civil rights movement along reformist lines we could have split the Unionist party even further. But then we had a split in our Republican movement: the Provos felt it was time for armed struggle. "The Provos believe that the abolition of the border is an important factor in national liberation. But we believe that if the border is abolished and there is an extension of the same kind of system that exists in the South, it would retard the fight for national liberation. It would be handing over the country as a complete entity to neo-colonialism because people like Lynch and Faulkner are basically capitalists."

"Our hope is to eventually win or neutralise the Protestant workers. The middle class are emancipated, they can send their children to good schools, they can get good jobs for the children because of their business or political connections. Middle class Catholics are the same in the North. The Protestants may get a little more consideration from Government interests but these differences are marginal."

Both Goulding and MacStiofain emphasised to me that few fighters are sent up from the South. With their easily recognisable accents and lack of intimate knowledge of the terrain, they would be a liability. This is the fundamental difference between the IRA campaign of the Fifties, for example, which was characterised by reckless young men crossing the border in, often hungled, raids. It is the men on the spot, living the reality of an intolerable social climate who are fighting. Although broad policy might be laid down in Navan, a local commander like Billy Kelly in Belfast would have almost total freedom of action. The Provisionals seem to have become more sophisticated in their approach (it is likely that one of their handbooks is "Revolt" by Menahem Begin leader of Herot, the Israeli Right-wing group). They snipe from comparative safety and none of their bombers has been caught in the act.

In trying to assess the actual force of the "IRA" in the North it is more realistic to take the Republican movement as a whole. What Stormont and the army is contending with is a semi-coherent, volatile, improvising popular movement made up of parts ranging from outraged housewives and civil rights, to urban guerrillas.

It can be described as a rather ramshackle military vehicle, but which has an unending supply of spare parts. The strength of the terrorists is that they have at least the tacit support of the entire Catholic working class.

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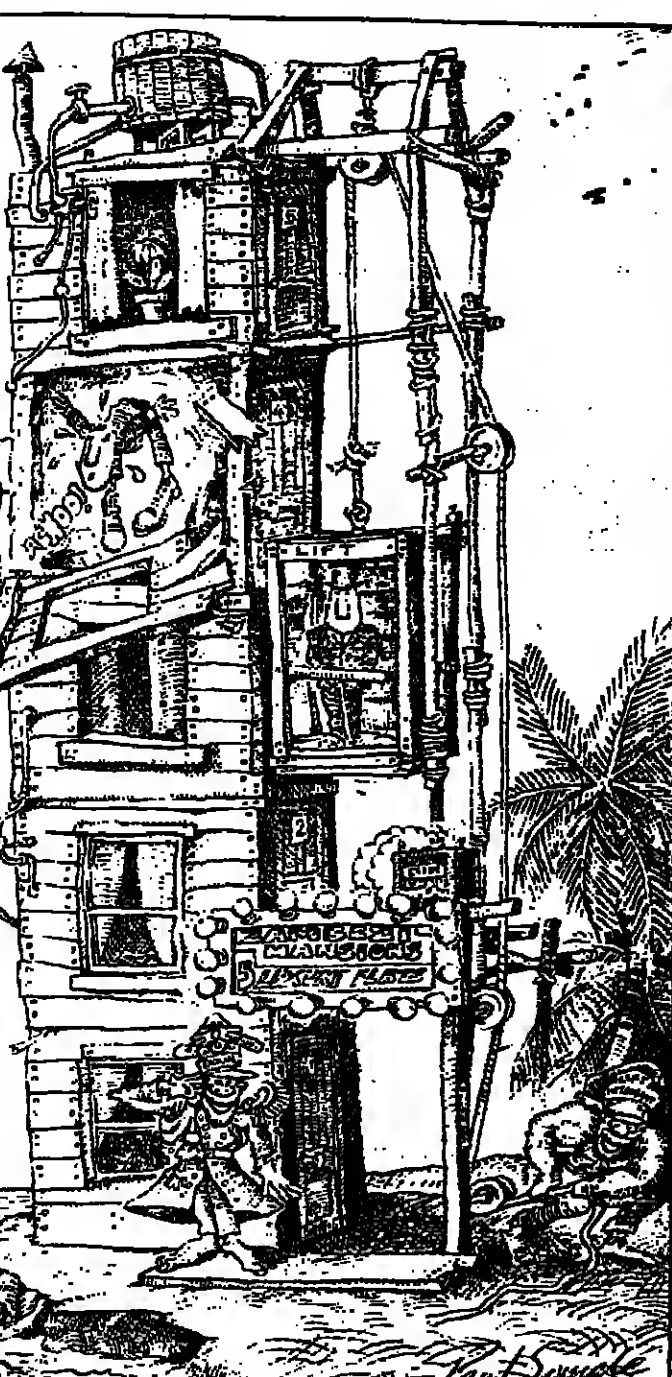
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Flat-rate contributions from 20th September 1971. Main stamp rates are unchanged except as shown in bold type. Full details from your local Social Security office.

CLASS 1 EMPLOYED PERSONS		Employer's rate	Employee's rate	Total rate
Employees not contracted out	Men	£2.15	£0.88	£3.03
	Women	£1.40	£0.75	£2.15
'Special' cards—i.e. people over 65 (60 women) who are treated as retired, and certain married women and widows	Men	£2.15	£0.05	£2.20
	Women	£1.40	£0.04	£1.44
Under 18 employees	Boys	£1.22	£0.57	£1.79
	Girls	£0.93	£0.48	£1.41
'Special' cards—certain married women under 18		£0.93	£0.02	£0.95
Contracted out employees	Men	£2.27	£1.00	£3.27
	Women	£1.48	£0.83	£2.31
'Special' cards—certain married women and widows		£1.48	£0.04	£1.52
CLASSES 2 & 3	Men	£1.50	£0.85	£2.35
Class 2: self-employed	Women	£1.20	£0.68	£1.88
Class 3: non-employed				

The following changes are being made from 20th September:

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The company is a leading valve manufacturer employing some 1,200 people. The successful applicant will control two first class personnel officers and be responsible to the Works Director. Salary negotiable. All the usual benefits apply, together with housing assistance and relocation expenses if required. Applications, which will be treated in strict confidence, should state age, experience, qualifications and present position. Apply to Works Director.

Serck Audco Valves
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Cheshire County Council

Second Deputy Director of Education

£5,937 - £6,585
(£6,099 - £6,747 from April 1972)

Applications are invited for the post of Second Deputy Director of Education vacant from 1st January 1972. Candidates should be suitably qualified and have wide experience of educational administration at a responsible level. Application forms and further particulars from the Clerk of the County Council, County Hall, Chester, CH1 1SF. Closing date: 20th September.

Senior Process Engineer

OIL INDUSTRY

High Tax-Free Salary negotiable

With an independent US oil company in KUWAIT.

Responsible for technical services, operational performance and efficiency of Crude, Vacuum, Isomax, Gas Treating, Sulphur Recovery and Utility Units. He will also be involved with economic studies for maximising product yield and quality.

Degree in Chemical or Petroleum Refinery Engineering with at least eight years' experience in the petroleum or petrochemical industry. A wide knowledge of construction materials used in processing hydro-carbon with hydrogen is essential together with experience of process design or project engineering and preferably some knowledge of computer applications.

A high tax-free salary will be negotiated with a terminal bonus.

Educational and medical assistance plans, free modern air-conditioned accommodation, shipment of personal effects, excellent schooling and recreational facilities for families with annual vacation.

To be held in London. PLEASE TELEPHONE or write for a qualification record, quoting Ref. ST/347/122 to Charles Hyde, Charles R. Lister International Limited, Falcon House, 18c Curzon Street, London W1Y 7FA. Tel. 01-499 8475.

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THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

is organizing for its departments in Brussels and Luxembourg a competitive examination to establish a reserve list of

assistant translators

preferably with qualifications in law, economics, administration or technology.

Net monthly salary between 23,647 Belgian francs (LA 8/1) and 31,165 Belgian francs (LA 7/3).

Both qualifications and performance in the tests will be taken into consideration

Main qualifications sought

- ☐ University degree or equivalent experience.
- ☐ Good experience in translation.
- ☐ Perfect command of English and very good knowledge of French and German. Knowledge of Italian and/or Dutch if possible.

Applications to be received by 26 September, 1971.

Further details including information on pay, allowances, social security, conditions of admission, etc. are published in the «Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes» No C 85 of 26 August 1971. This contains the requisite application form and may be obtained from HMSO, P.O. Box 569, London, S.E.1, on payment of .10 p.

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Medical Adviser

Age 28-38+. Male or female. No industrial experience required. Some French helpful. c.£4-5,000 + car.

2 Medical Meetings Organisers

a. Medic with liking for public speaking and A/V work. £3,500+
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3 Management Trainees

Recent graduates with good motivation and record of success. 2-3 year training course, including advertising, sales and marketing.

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MPS/ARIC with 3-5 years' relevant industrial experience to set up QC function. c.£3,000.

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Age 20-30. Experience in marketing hospital supplies/fast-moving consumer goods. £2-3,000 + car.

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Age 25-33. 2-3 years' good brand management experience, preferably in OTCs. £2,500+

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Age 30-35. Probably currently consumer product Regional/Divisional Sales Manager. c.£3,500.

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We may well be able to assist you in the biomedical field, even if none of the above posts matches your current requirements.

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Principal Town Planning Officers

£4,570/£4,779 p.a.

*Town Planning Officers

£2,476/£4,360 p.a.

Applicants must be Corporate Members of the Town Planning Institute (Great Britain) or possess an equivalent qualification recognised by the Town Planning Institute for admission to Corporate Membership of that Institute, or be in possession of a four-year degree in Town Planning from a recognised University, or hold an equivalent qualification.

Holiday Bonus: £151; married: £75 single employees payable.

*Salary assessed in accordance with years of relevant experience.

For further information and application forms write to: Messrs. Webster Steel & Company, Finlay House, 82/84 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.3.

Closing Date for Applications is 24th September, 1971.

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An important public relations post is available with a leading industrial group. The appointment is located at the London Head Office and offers excellent prospects for the right man.

Initially the emphasis will be on press relations work at a national level. The successful applicant will need to have a mature personality, with proven ability in most aspects of public relations and publicity work, together with experience in responsible positions requiring the confidence of top management.

Age preferably not more than 45. The client is prepared to negotiate a level of salary appropriate to the importance of the post and the background and qualifications of the man chosen to fill it.

Please reply in complete confidence, stating in a covering note any companies to which you do not wish your reply to be sent, and quoting reference A129.

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PUBLIC

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PO1 (27.7.69-28.10.70)
PROJECT PROGRAMMER

AP4/5 121.0352-122.0371
To assist in the co-ordination of the Council's activities relating to capital projects.
Further details and application form from:
Establishment Officer, Council House, Dorset, DT1 2FS.
Closing date 27th September.

WADHAM COLLEGE
DOMESTIC BURSAR

The College invites applications for the post of Domestic Bursar. The post is full-time, open to men and women and requires a degree in a relevant subject. The successful candidate will be responsible for the financial management of the College, including the maintenance of accounts, the management of the College's income, and the management of the College's expenditure. The successful candidate will be required to take up the post as soon as possible and in any event by 1st January 1972. It is unlikely that the College will appoint a candidate who has not reached the age of 25 on 1st January 1972. Applications should be addressed to the Warden, from whom further particulars may be obtained. Before November 1st, 1971, and should contain a statement of experience, qualifications and past career, together with the names of three referees. Please mark envelope 'Domestic Bursar'.

Box No. replies should be addressed to THE SUNDAY TIMES, Thomson House, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London, WC1, unless otherwise stated. No original testimonials, references or money should be enclosed.

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etail group, 30 branches, with planned require a professionally qualified man to implement complete accounts information with suitable staff. Including monthly Directors on budget and profitability of completed annual accounts. In Wandsworth.

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Our client, REOIFON LTD., require a highly versatile man to be responsible for systems advice and customer software support of their SPEECH and KEYCHECK key to disc Data Entry Systems.

This man will probably currently be employed as an analyst working in a support role. Programming experience is necessary as is a thorough understanding of software concepts. The job will involve considerable travel, so mobility from the Crawley and London headquarters is essential.

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- knowledge of marketing applications, types and constructions, costs including basic materials,
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Help with removal expenses and housing will be given. Craigavon is Northern Ireland's newest city, situated some 30 miles from Belfast in delightful rural/lough country. Pension and other benefits are well in line with first-class progressive organisations. To advance your career in these exciting fields, write in confidence, giving details of age, qualifications and experience.

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RTZ RIO TINTO-ZINC CORPORATION

Young
Chartered Accountant
For Strategic Financial Planning

The RTZ Group is a British based multi-national mining and industrial organisation with its headquarters in Central London.

The Profit and Financial Planning Department is responsible for the creative analysis and consolidation of long-term plans as well as advising the Board on a wide range of financial matters connected with management decision taking and financial control in the broadest sense, including involvement in the raising of certain finance.

The Department is numerically small so each member is expected to play a responsible part in its affairs. As the work is concerned with forward thinking rather than historical analysis, it calls for someone with a keen financial mind capable of handling a wide variety of problems.

A vacancy now arises for a young Chartered Accountant, aged 25 to 30, to join the Department as a Financial Planner. The ideal candidate will have had experience of dealing with the affairs of large and diversified public companies, preferably in an international context, and will currently be earning not less than £3,000 per annum. He might well be at present with a large professional office.

Please write for an application form to: Patrick A. E. George (ST) Group Personnel Services, The Rio Tinto-Zinc Corporation Limited, 6 St. James's Square, London, S.W.1.

THE RIO TINTO-ZINC CORPORATION LIMITED

Financial Director

(Designate)

£4,500, etc.

A fast-growing South London Engineering Company (t.o. £2.5m) and part of a large group wants a successor to their Financial Director who is shortly retiring. There are consequent responsibilities for developing new procedures.

They require a professionally qualified man with considerable industrial experience and probably aged 35 to 45.

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ECONOMIC
STATISTICIANS

£3425-£4575

Here are two of several interesting vacancies
in the Government Statistical Service.

The Central Statistical Office is responsible for producing a wide range of economic statistics, including the national accounts, balance of payments statistics, index of industrial production, and other statistics likely to play a part in the formulation of major economic policies. The vacant post is in the Research and Special Studies Division, where current work on economic series includes research on seasonal adjustment, forecasting, and the consistency of regression relationships over time. All the work is concerned with developing econometric and statistical methodology of practical use in analysing the key data on which decisions of national importance are taken.

Overseas Development Administration This department of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office has responsibility for Britain's policy of financial and technical assistance to developing countries.

The post offered deals with the economic, social, and demographic statistics of developing countries. It provides analysis, interpretation and numerical advice to the United Kingdom policy-makers concerned with overseas aid. There is likely to be ample opportunity for overseas travel or for service abroad. Overseas assignments could involve the provision of advice and technical assistance to national statistical offices on a wide variety of statistical tasks. The subjects covered can be expected to include national income, balance of payments, demography and household budget surveys. Applicants should have previous experience in at least some of these fields.

The starting salary (inner London) could be above the minimum of the scale £3425-£4575. The posts are graded Statistician £3425-£4575.

Academic qualifications of applicants, who should normally be aged at least 24, will probably include an honours degree in statistics, or in another subject involving formal training in statistics. Several years' relevant experience is essential. Appointment may be permanent or pensionable or on a short-term basis (with FSO).

There are also vacancies for Statisticians and Senior Assistant Statisticians in other Government Departments.

For full details of acceptable qualifications, together with details of current vacancies in the Government Statistical Service, and for an application form, write to the Civil Service Commission, Alcester Lane, Basingstoke, Hants or to the Civil Service Commission, 22222 ext 500 or London 01-439 1696 (24 hour 'Answerphone' service) quoting reference A/619/14. Closing date 9 October 1971.

CHIEF ACCOUNTANT

We are a rapidly expanding industrial organisation in the North West, manufacturing and selling a wide range of fast moving consumer goods and are now seeking a Chief Accountant with a difference.

We envisage a man in the age group 30 to 40, who holds a recognised qualification and has several years first class experience behind him in both financial and management accountancy. However, he must also have a distinct flair for administration as we consider this element essential to allow him to take his place in our senior management team and play an important role in the future growth of the organisation.

The salary is expected to be in the range £3,000 to £3,250 p.a., but more could be paid to the right man. A car will be provided and a pension and life assurance scheme is in operation.

Applications giving details of age, qualifications, experience and present salary should be addressed to The Financial Director and will be treated in confidence. Box AU655.

Overseas Development Administration This department of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office has responsibility for Britain's policy of financial and technical assistance to developing countries.

The post offered deals with the economic, social, and demographic statistics of developing countries



Dean snatches a saver for Spurs

Thomas, who had

There was of course an injury (excuses, excuses) in the first five minutes. He collided with Hope, the Sheffield United goalkeeper, and was timplog until half-time. Perhaps he was trying too hard at times, shooting too soon now and again, but there were a couple of flashes which he

There was of course an injury (excuses, excuses) in the first five minutes. He collided with Hope, the Sheffield United goalkeeper, and was limping until half-time. Perhaps he was trying too hard at times, shooting too soon now and again, but there were a

commit himself, and when he does so, or while he's still hesitating, Coates produces a sudden burst of speed surprising in one who can look so clumsy and awkward. Then with his elbows flaying, he hursts past on the inside and he's away. But yesterday, alas,

In the final minute Spurs drew level again when Martin Chivers threw a long ball into the United penalty area and Gilzean back-headed over the goalkeeper into goal.

Sheffield United: Hope, Sadler, Ramsley, Flynn, Colquhoun, Black, Woodward, Salmons, Dourson, Clatic, Scullian. Sub.: Reeco.

Sheff. Wednesday: Kinsler, Knowles, Mulvey, England, Seal, Coates, Perry.

... or dismay—but generally he's happy because he's on a winning side at last.

[illegible]

		HOME					AWAY				
		P	W	L	F	A	P	W	L	F	A
Notts Co.	..3	2	2	1	3	2	2	0	1	1	2
Swansea	0	0	1	4	1	2	1	0	4	2
Bournemouth	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1
Bolton	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	7	0
		0	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	5	2

	HOME				AWAY			
	P	W	L	T	P	W	L	T
Grimsby	3	3	13	11	4	1	1	3
Reading	5	0	0	0	2	0	0	1
Scunthorpe	2	1	1	2	1	3	3	1
Drentford	6	2	1	0	1	1	1	1
Workington	5	1	2	0	0	1	2	0

1	Mass. Ind. v. Wrentham	1	Canal v. Marlton
2	Newcastle v. Abner	2	Dunfee U. v. Mills
3	North. For. v. Mass. City	3	E. Pitt v. Dunfee
4	Seaboard Ind. v. Covepoint	4	Feldkr. v. Rangers
5	Seaboard Ind. v. Wrentham	5	Harris v. St. Johnstone
6	Totenham v. Crystal Pal.	6	Mathewson v. Kilmarnock
7	West Brom. v. Ipswich	7	Parkyn v. Clyde
LEAGUE-DIVISION II.			
1	Blackburn v. Accol. C.	1	Wrexham v. Bournemouth

amiliated to the Northern branch. At the moment, Ulster supply almost half the members of the Irish team, including all the forwards.

[illegible]

Dorham	3	Erstling	2
Park Vale	0	Pymouth	0
York	1	Wrexham	1

		HOME					AWAY					
		P	W	L	F	A	P	W	L	F	A	P
Norths Co.	3	2	2	1	2	2	2	3	0	1	2	2
Swansea	6	0	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	4	2	2
Bournemouth	6	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0
Salisbury	6	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	7	0
Exeter	6	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	2

Lincoln	0	Reading	0
Stamford	0	Southampton	1

	HOME				AWAY			
	P	W	D	L	P	W	D	L
Grimsby	3	1	2	1	4	1	1	2
Reading	3	0	0	3	0	0	1	3
Stamford	3	1	1	3	1	3	1	7
Southampton	6	3	1	0	1	1	3	6
Wokingham	6	1	2	0	0	1	2	0

Rangers	1	Celtic	1
St. Johnstone	1	Aberdeen	1
SCOTTISH LEAGUE—DIV. II			
Großbritannien	1	Queens Park	0
Greenock	1	Queens of South	0
East Fife	1	Montrose	1
Forfar	0	Berwick	2
Hamilton	1	Cowdenbeath	1
North Ayr	1	Albion	1
North Ayr	1	St. Mirren	2
Stranraer	1	Alloa	2

x Chelsea v Derby	1 Everton v
x Everton v Arsenal	2 Brighton
Leeds v Liverpool	1 Bristol R.
Liverpool v Sheff. Utd.	1 Chesterfield
x Manchester City v Ham.	1 Halifax
x Newcastle v Wolves	x Plymouth
x North. Fer. v Man. City	1 Rochdale
1 Southampton v Coventry	1 Rotherham
1 Stoch. v Huddersfield	1 Shrewsbury
1 Tottenham v Crystal Pal.	1 Swansea
x West Brom. v Ipswich	1 Walsall
	x Wrexham
LEAGUE—DIVISION II	
x Birmingham v Bristol C.	

Notts Co.	1 Aberdovey v Aldridge
Barry	1 Ayr v Dunfermline
by Mansfield	1 Celtic v Marston
by Aston Villa	2 Dundee U. v Mils.
by Tranmere	2 E. Fife v Dundee
by Oldham	2 Hearts v Rangers
by Bradford C.	2 Hibernia v St. Johnstone
by Port Vale	1 Motherwell v Kilmarnock
by Torquay	1 Partick v Clyde
by Blackburn	
byournemouth	

and there is speculation as to whether this will affect players affiliated to the Northern branch. At the moment, Ulster supply almost half the members of the Irish team, including all the forwards.

Southern officials realise the Ulster delegates to the meeting on

Southern Invitation Open golf tournament at Colombia, Georgia. Miller added a 67 to his first-round 65, and Brewer joined him.

[illegible]

